National Organization – 1938

American Youth Congress.

Four Thousand Young Folk Trek To Washington With Plea For Chance To Work

AYC Members Ask For Grant Of Half Billion Dollars To Provide Education And Jobs, 500 Colored Youth In Group

Washington, D. C.—"There are no racial prejudices among the progressive youth of America!" That is the only possible conclusion to draw from the events of "Youth's Pilgrimage for Jobs and Education" which was held by the American Youth Congress in Washington last week. Four thousand young people, including five hundred Negro youth, came from all parts of the country to see their Congressmen, urging passage of the American Youth Act and other legislation.

The American Youth Act, introduced by Senator Lundeen of Minnesota, would appropriate $500,000,000 to establish a permanent National Youth Service Administration providing vocational guidance, vocational training, and employment opportunities for high school, college, and post-graduate students. A section of the Bill provides that it be administered with regard for the race, color, or creed of the beneficiaries.

During the first five days of the week, hearings on the Bill were held before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Unlike most hearings at which "authorities" testify, this Committee heard American youth talk about itself. A West Virginia coal miner, an unemployed Negro from Alabama, a transient er-steelworker from Pennsylvania, a Minnesota farm youth, and dozens of others took the stand to describe their plight and that of their friends. There were experts, too: Professor Doxie Wilkerson of Howard; Homer P. Rainey of the American Youth Commission; Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator and others gave the figures which the young people translated in terms of human beings.

But youth, not experts, held the center of the stage.

The summary was simple and convincing; all agreed on basic points. One-quarter of American Youth between the ages of 16 and 24 is both out of school and out of work. Since 1929 ten million Americans have come of working age, and at least a third of these have never known what it is like to hold a steady job at any salary. Millions of youth attend schools open for only six months, or less, each year. There is no working system of vocational training or apprenticeship. Of employed youth, at least a third are unable to establish homes of their own because they are the chief supports of their families. The conditions of the 5,000,000 Negro youth are infinitely worse.

The testimony suggested both the immediate and future dangers of the problem. Perhaps most frightening was the testimony of several experts that if left unsolved, the problem would multiply itself rapidly. Dr. Melvin, for example, showed that in ten years the numbers of urban youth had decreased by 600,000 while rural youth increased 2,000,000; at the same time the work opportunities on the farms were steadily and inevitably decreasing, forcing young people away from the farms into cities already overburdened with unemployed.

Youthful criminals have come to predominate in the police files, the crime experts said, nineteen being the age at which the most arrests occur. Warden Lawes reported that most of these young criminals had never been able to obtain education beyond the sixth grade, and that a high proportion of them were unemployed at the time of their arrest. Speaking from personal experience, young people described the way in which sheer lack of food had forced their friends to turn to thievery.

"By the time the country has been victimized by, and has caught and jailed a young delinquent, it has run up a bill many times the amount that would have paid his way through Harvard!" declared Murrell Lank. ".....The half billion dollars provided by the youth act is economy, not extravagance."

A survey introduced by the Maryland Youth Commission revealed sharply the relationship between poverty and moral delinquency. Significant of youth's despair was the tabulation showing that almost half of the young people with no means of support were willing to volunteer for military service at any time, in any war, wherever it might be fought.

Others described the dropping marriage rate, the rise in moral delinquency, and the increase of venereal diseases.

Almost without exception, experts and youth joined in expressing their faith in democratic government and their deep concern for its fuutre. "If youth finds that democracy can offer neither education nor jobs, if democratic government cannot care for its youth, how can we expect youth to defend democracy?"

William Dodd, Jr., son of the former ambassador to Germany, described his observations as a student in the University of Berlin and the way in which the desperate youth of Germany turned to Hitler, who promised them things which the Republic denied them. "An unsolved youth problem," Dodd declared, "is an opened door to fascism"

The American youth Congress, sponsor of the American Youth Act, issued the call to the Pilgrimage. Headed by William W. Hinckley, native of St. Joseph, Missouri, the Youth Congress—a federation of national youth groups—represents some 12,000,000 young Americans. The four thousand delegates to the Pilgrimage came from thirty-four states, from every economic stratum, and from every kind of social background. No race, color, or creed was lacking.

During the hearings a Catholic priest, Father Vincent Mooney ventured the opinion that few Catholics could be found among the group; this brought a quick retort from James Carey, Youthful president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machinists Workers Union, who said that sixty percent of the members of his union were Irish Catholics. In the parade the Youth Congress staged on Saturday, New York girls in mink coats marched beside Mexican pecan pickers; Jewish garment workers walked with Negroes from the cotton belt; and Harvard men were in the ranks with farm girls from Minnesota.

After a conference with President Roosevelt on Saturday, officers of the American Youth Congress, whose headquarters are at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City, predicted that a revised Youth Act would be passed by this session of Congress. "The need is too urgent to be ignored by Congress," William Hinckley declared.

National Organizations—1938 First New England Conference of Colored Youth.

1ST NEW ENGLAND YOUTH CONFERENCE A TRIUMPH

THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT — HENRI DEAS AND MARTIN RICHARDSON ABLY SUPPORTED BY FINE BODY OF CO-WORKERS

Weary after two days of hard work, but happy in their knowledge that at last something concrete had been done toward the solution of their problems, over three hundred delegates from leading communities to the First New England Conference of Colored Youth finally adjourned their session at Everett School Sunday evening.

The Conference had witnessed two days of meetings and discussions during which the problems of unemployment, violations of civil rights, the dangers of fascism, and the political inactivity of the masses of young colored people had been fully aired. Out of the study of these evils had come dozens of concrete plans, largely in the form of resolutions, which when carried out will go far toward relieving the precarious position of the youth of this section.

The conference opened at 10 a.m. on Saturday at the school, after persistent efforts had been made by enemies of youth progress to prevent its being held. One of these was expressed in the effort to persuade the City of Boston to deny the conference the use of the school on the ground that the members were "Reds." Constant work on the part of the Sponsoring Committee, friendly School Committee members and others, however, defeated this reactionary plan.

Once opened, the conference immediately took on proportions for which the local forces had been totally unprepared. Expecting a top crowd of four to five hundred, the workers of the conference found that they had to provide for an attendance of between twelve and thirteen hundred during the two days. Housing accommodations had to be doubled during the afternoon period Saturday. Discussion groups had to be enlarged to twice their size, and the two general sessions had to have their programs completely revised to accommodate the flood of nationally-famous speakers who appeared at the last moment.

With a carefully oiled machinery, however, Henri Deas, chairman of the local committee, and the co-workers were able to handle the emergency. Workers like Jewell Ross, Janice Mapp Dingwall, Victor Bynce, Ellswer Walker, Beatrice Durant, Enid Nichols, Mary Lou Lee, James Jones, Howard Daniels, Dorothy Snowden, the Blackwell Brothers and many others cheerfully lent their efforts to put the conference across. Martin Richardson, who with Deas was co-originator of the Conference plan, worked side-by-side with Deas during the entire session.

To the out-of-town and Boston delegates, however, went the credit this week for the success of the Conference. Not having been in on the planning, most of these delegates found themselves expected to take up a role after the meeting had begun and follow through with it. That this was done admirably is evidenced by the fact that out of this conference came the most progressive and far-reaching legislation and resolutions ever passed at a New England gathering of young people.

An executive setup headed by Deas and a continuations committee of which Bynoe is chairman were set up at the Conference, and through these the movement will conduct its fights through the coming year.

James Jones of the Robert Gould Shaw House opened the main session which began at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, with the historic Boston Literary gavel loaned to the Conference by Maude Trotter Steward, president of the Association. Rev. Charles Foggie gave the invocation, a steering committee was elected and Henri Deas was made conference chairman and occupied the chair the remainder of the session.

The principal speaker was J. Egart Allen of the New York Urban League. He called upon the New Engand Youth to change their attitude of complacency and unite to improve conditions. "This conference," said the speaker, "should inspire each delegate to return to his community and put forth the progressive ideas gained. Harlem youth has set a splendid example by uniting for economic security—and they have achieved noteworthy results. It is important that every large corporation which has a sizeable colored patronage, be made to feel the disapproval of Colored citizens, where colored are not employed."

The conference then broke up into discussion groups wherein the various problems were discussed, and resolutions leading to their solutions were adopted. In the education group which this reporter attended a note of hope was voiced by Miss Gertrude Smith, Dorchester school teacher, who amazed her hearers by boldly prophesying that jobs never before held by Colored would be available in a few months. It was in this conference that the resolution on disuse of word "Negro" as a race cognomen was proposed.

Several important resolutions with possible far-reaching effect were passed at the conference. Among the major ones of these was not to picket those stores and businesses which discriminate against Colored in work. Another called for condemning fascism. One resolution on political action stated that the Conference would elect colored office holders wherever possible, and 'expose and condemn' all colored leaders whose activities are not in the best interests of the people.

An excellent resolution that called for dropping the word "Negro" from the deliberations of the Youth Conference and its activities later was won by an overwhelming vote in the resolutions committee, but later lost when presented on the floor. Several of the leaders in the fight for its passage had left the hall, it was explained. These included Walter McClane, Jr., chairman of the resolutions committee, Mrs. Janice Dingwall, Miss Edna Roister, Miss Alice Marrow and others.

Lynching was roundly condemned and action to force anti-lynch legislation called for. This action, as brought out in the political action session, included a fight to defeat all political figures who do not fight against lynching and for the passage of a bill against it.

(The splendid closing meeting Sunday afternoon will be reported in next week's issue.)

National Organizations -1938

General

Coming Conventions

United Supreme Council Masons Atlanta, Ga., October 17.

Missionary Baptist State Convention of Oklahoma, Wewoka Okla., October 18-23.

Church of the Living God, Pillar and Ground of the Truth, Philadelphia, October 18-25.

S.C. State Colored Fair Association, Columbia, S.C., October 24-28.

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, New York, October 24.

National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., Forsythe, Ga. October 26-29.

West Virginia State Teachers' Association, October 27-29, Bluefield, W.Va.

Reform Methodist Union Episcopal Church, Remini, S.C., October 27-30.

National Organization - 1938

National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
October 6, 1938

To Speak

GEORGE FORBES

Negro Postal Employes To Hear Officials

Two United States postoffice officials, George Forbes, assistant postmaster, and Walter B. Wooten inspector in charge of the United States postal inspectors, Thursday are to address the final two gatherings of the convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, representing seventy-five branches of colored workers.

Wooten is to make an afternoon address and Forbes will speak Thursday night.

The convention opened Wednesday afternoon, with headquarters at the East Side Grill, 124 East Ninth Street. The organization was formed here twenty-five years ago and the session is a part of a silver anniversary celebration.

Officials said the organization consists of a membership now of 3,746. When the group organized in a South Chattanooga home twenty-five years ago, there were only twenty-eight members.

L. F. Foard of St. Louis is president of the alliance and presided over Wednesday's first meeting. Henry L. Mims, first president of the organization, addressed the delegates Wednesday night.

SPEAKER

PERCY R. HINES

When the National Alliance of Postal Employees celebrated its 25th anniversary October 5 h to 7th, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, Percy R. Hines of Chicago, who is the editor of the organization's magazine, The Postal Alliance, was one of the speakers. He also visited branches of the Alliance in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Mr. Hines is active in several movements, being historian of the Chicago-Tuskegee club, and secretary of the Chicago Council of Negro organizations.

National Organization – 1938.

National Alliance of Postal Employees.

Postal Alliance to Hold Silver Jubilee In Chicago

Is Outgrowth of Discrimination In U. S. Postal Service

CHICAGO, (ANP)—The National Alliance of Postal Employes will celebrate its 25th anniversary October 1-9, with exercises under the auspices of its 72 branches in as many cities in all parts of the United States. 8-20-38

Each of the local bodies will hold public exercises arranged with a view of advancing the best interests of Negroes in all departments of the federal government, according to Lafayette F. Ford of St. Louis, Mo., president of the national organization.

Other features designed to further their the program of the alliance will complete the weeks celebration of the Silver Jubilee.

Organized in 1913 at Chattanooga, Tenn., with representatives from 13 states the alliance now claims members in 45 states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Discrimination against Negroes in the Postal service by other organizations led to the formation of the alliance for the protection of this minority group of workers, and throughout its history it has constantly upheld the rights of Negroes while many groups of government workers have soft-pedaled issues vital to the welfare of Negroes, particularly in connection with promotions and preferred assignments.

In 1925, the organization established headquarters in Washington, D. C., with a Welfare bureau, and in 1936, a full-time Welfare Director was employed. Other officers are Alvin W. Bryan, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C., secretary; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, La., treasurer; and G. N. T. Gray, Indianapolis, Ind., welfare director.

National Organization - 1938

National Beauty Culturists League.

HOLD NATIONAL BEAUTY WEEK APRIL 10 TO 16

The week of April 10 to April 16 is to be celebrated as "Beauty Culture Week" all over the country, according to an announcement made here Friday by Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, president of the National Beauty Culturists League. Every interest in the great business of improving the appearance of men and women, the cosmetic manufacturers, the beauty shop owners and operators will join in one gigantic movement to give the public a better view of the ideals which govern the profession, the magnitude of the work the employment it furnishes and the advantages which may be gained through more effective support, Mrs. Joyner said.

"Hair-dressing and beauty culture have become the nation's fifth industry, according to government statistics," said Mrs. Joyner, "and the amount of employment which they give and the money which these professions put into circluation in our group is well nigh incalculable.

"Women like Mme. C. J. Walker, Mrs. Annie Malone, Mme. Sara Spencer Washington, Mme. Estelle and countless others, who have pioneered in this profession and blazed the trail to substantial businesses, have made a new day possible for many young men and women. With the memory of the work of these great women before us, we, the members of the National Beauty Culturists League are setting aside April 10 to April 16, immediately after National Negro Health Week, and thereafter to be observed annually, as National Beauty Culture Week.

"All people interested in the progress of the race are asked to co-operate with hairdressers, cosmetologists and hair and skin preparation manufacturers that we may pay tribute to those persons who have given so much to our group.

"We are asking the aid of the churches, social and fraternal organizations and Negro business men and women of every type, as well as of the public, and hope they make a purchase during that week which will accelerate business and put funds into circulation in their respective communities.

"Programs will be held in churches all over the country. A short but impressive program with a guest speaker of prominence will be presented at these meetings and the importance and value of beauty culture as well as its importance to personal appearance, personal hygiene, mental health and happiness will be stressed.

"It is hoped that during that week each beauty shop will set aside one day for "open house" to demonstrate the finer points of the profession, serve refreshments, and present models with the latest modes. We hope that through this week we will be able to impress upon our members and beauty culturists generally the value of maintaining the highest standards and developing the profession into one of the most important and respected within the group."

Supervisor

MARJORIE STEWART JOYNER, president of the National Beauty Culturists League and National Supervisor of Mme. C. J. Walker Beauty Schools, who arrived in the city for an indefinite stay and to conduct special classes. Mrs. Joyner is widely known in the field of beauty culture. She has written on the several phases of beauty culture. She holds special teacher licenses in several states. Mrs. Joyner's articles on beauty culture have appeared in many newspapers.

Beauticians Map Progress Drive

NEW YORK (ANP.) — The executive committee of the National Beauty Culturists' League met here on Sunday and adopted a program calling for representation in State administrative and inspection posts, modernization of schools and shops, and creative work.

Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, president of the league, pointed out that beauty culture is one of the largest industries of colored people. Mrs. Cordelia Green Johnson and Mrs. E. Alice Taylor, heads of the New Jersey and Massachusetts associations, respectively, and Mrs. Dorothy Chapman, national first vice-president, participated in the discussions.

Following the business meeting, the group gathered at the new modernistic Mimo Club where dinner had been prepared. Among those in attendance were:

Marjorie Joyner, Chicago; E. Alice Taylor, Boston; Serena Davis, Philadelphia; Bessie Mercer, Washington, D.C.; Virgie Waters, Baltimore;

Cordelia Greene Johnson, Jersey City, N.J.; Vera Hunt, Boston; Dorothy Chapman, Ethel Baird, Minnie D. Hurley, Lucy Yarborough, and Earl A. Ballard, all of New York City.

BEAUTICIANS OF NATION HOLD NATL. BEAUTY CULTURE WEEK

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Nation's Beauticians Eye Federal Wage Hour Statute: Marjorie Joiner In Capital

Attempt to See Committee Chairman Fails but Chicagoan Holds Telephone Conversation

White Local Will Not Permit Negro Representation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—An interested observer here last week to watch the effect of the Wage-Hour Bill on the colored beauty culture industry was Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, president of the National Beauty Culturists' League.

At a mass meeting held Sunday at the Y. W. C. A., a committee from Local No. 537 of the National League, heded by Mrs. Bessie J. Mercer, reported that a local committee made up of white beauticians and three distinguished persons had been planning a minimum wage and hour schedule for all beauticians, regardless of color.

Opposing this effort of the whites at national wage-hour legislation, Mrs. Joyner attempted unsucessfully to arrange a conference with Chairman Claude A Woodward of the Minimum Wage Board at his office in the District building. She was successful, however, in talking over the phone with him. Mrs. Joyner asked Chairman Woodward if there was a colored beautician on the committee of nine and he replied: "No, and it is not likely there will be, as the white shops outnumber the colored."

In answer to Mrs. Joyner's insistence that a colored beautician should be appointed to the committee to look after the interests of Negroes, the chairman said: "Nothing can be done by your group but write down what you want, or send an intleligent person to our public hearing on May 17, and after we hear your side of the program, we (the white committee of nine), will decide what is just for you."

In contrast to the beauticians' opposition to wage-hour legislation, was the ardent hope of Southern Negro workers that the bill pass and beocme a law. The present measure has the support of both the CIO and AFL. It calls for a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, rising 5 cents an hour annually for three years, to a 40 cents an hour minimum in 1941. Hours: A maximum hour schedule of 44 hours a week. This is to be reduced two hours each yera, to 40 hours in 1940.

Colored workers of hte South are praying for its passage, since then they will be in the same labor bracket with the white worker and both will share alike, its provisions. Southern industry and planters oppose the bill because it lacks a "regional differential" clause permitting them to exploit Negro labor. In other words, the bill, if passed, will put an end to the Southern employers' rule for Negro workers: "Pay 'em almost nothing and work 'em from sun-up till sun-down."

Nation's Beauticians To Meet In Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 25 — (ANP) — Plans have been completed for the public mass meeting to be held on Tueday, Sept. 6, at Ebenezer Missionary Baptist church, Rev. H. Lorenzo Smith, pastor, and which will mark the formal opening of the 18th annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists League, to be held here Sep. 6-9.

A number of America's outstanding beauticians, hairdressers and manufacturers of cosmetics will be present and the program will be sponsored by the Teachers and Beauty School Owners' local Chicago unit, of which Mrs. Helen Brooks is president.

Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, president of the national body, will present all national officers and delegates attending the convention. Spurred on by the efforts of Mayor Kelley's New Century Committee to attract visitors to Chicago, local beauticians working to make the convention a success are represented by the Beauty Shool Owners and Teachers' Association, the Beauty Shop Owners' Association and the Beauticians Triangular Association. President Joyner can be reached at 4703 South Parkway, Chicago.

MME. JOYNER IS NAMED TO HEAD ORGANIZATION

Chicago Gathering Called Most Interesting In History

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (ANP).—Featured by the presence here of nearly 500 licensed beauticians, operators and beauty shop owners from all sections of the country, who listened to lectures, took part in demonstrations and explained new methods of hair and beauty treatment, the National Beauty Culturists League held the largest and most interesting convention in its history last week at the Savoy ballroom.

Marjorie Stewart Joyner is president of the beauticians' national body. At Thursday's session election of officers consumed almost the entire day, with Mrs. Joyner again elected to head the organization.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year included: Dorothy Chapman, New York City, 1st vice-president; D. E. Taylor, Boston, 2nd vice-president; Serena B. Davis, Philadelphia, recording secretary; Bessie Mercer, Washington, D. C., financial secretary; Cordelia Johnson, Baltimore, treasurer, and Effie Bushnell, St. Louis, national organizer.

Main objective of the League is to bring about standardized and approved methods of treating hair, calp and skin; to elevate the tandards of the profession; protect licensed operators and owners rom the menace of "bootleg" hops, inferior service and price-utting, and to secure passage of tate laws to protect the interests f all Association members.

BEAUTICIANS MAKE FINAL PLANS FOR MEET

The last monster mass meeting held by the committee that will entertain the National Beauty Culturist convention met at the Mme. C. J. Walker college, 4703 South Parkway, Monday evening, August 29. Every available chair and space was mustered into service as all the beauty shop owners, operators, and practically every school of Chicago was present to line up with the beauty shop owners, beauty school owners and teachers, and the beauticians' triangular association, jobbers, manufacturers and demonstrators. These committees reported that Chicago will entertain the National Beauty Culturists League in a most outstanding way and that they have had success in all their activities.

Never before in the history of Beauty Culture nor since the beginning of the work of the great founder of Beauty Culture for our racial group in the person of the late Mme. C. J. Walker, have the various systems united together in one big band of business fellowship for the good of the beauty culture profession as a whole.

Because of the achievements of one of the great pioneers in the beauty culture world, Mme. Annie Malone, president and founder of Poro college; Mme. Sarah Spencer Washington, president and founder of Apex Hair and News Co. Mme. Garris of Orchid Systems of Beauty Culture and Mme. Marguerite Ward, creator of fine creams and powders, and Mme. C. Morgan Young of Coriene System of Beauty Culture, they have put forth a special effort in the planning of this 18th national convention.

Miss Dimples Patterson and her co-chairman, Cherry Copening are largely responsible for the local success of this convention, along with the splendid help of Mrs. Helen Ellis Brooks, Misses and Mesdames Billy Wilford, Lydia Adams, Estelle Scott, Mrs Rubye Davenport, and Mrs. Beatrice Durham, Mary Parsons, Lelia Hubbard, Louise Kinney, Estelle B. Herron, Mrs. Edwards Mrs. Diggs of Bells' Beauty Shop and Agnes Clark, president of Poro dealers, and others too numerous to mention, are all requesting that the general public as well as the persons engaged in Beauty Culture in the United States, take advantage of this outstanding convention and help them in their program and advancement of our group in the Beauty Culture industry.

National Organizations - 1938

National Business and Professional Women's Club.

Woman to Have Own Business Week in 1939

Association Elects Mrs. Rhodes Again; Pick Wilmington

PHILADELPHIA. — A resolution establishing nation-wide Negro Business Women's Week and the re-election of Mrs. Bertha P Rhodes as president marked the close of the two-day session of the National Business and Professional Women's Club on Sunday.

The organization set aside the first week in May, 1939, to devote to business and professional women of the country. It also began a national movement to rehabilitate business and promote confidence of merchants, professionals and the supporting public.

Mrs. Rhodes Presides

Mrs. Rhodes, founder of the Philadelphia chapter, presided. All officers were re-elected except the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Aletha Jefferson of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Bernice Dutrieuille Shelton, national publicity committee chairman of Philadelphia.

Officers are:

Miss Anna Brodnax, vice president, Wilmington; Mrs. Mattie Langlois, second vice president New York City; Mrs. M. Creth Jackson, recording secretary New York City; Mrs. Effie Diton a founder, treasurer, New York City; Mrs. Adelaide Harty Fleming, financial secretary, Philadelphia; and Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, editor.

Heading standing committees are:

Mrs. Caroline Williams, credentials; Miss Anna Brodnax, finance; Mrs. Mamie Davis Grain nominations; Mrs. Josephine Keene, elections; Mrs. Ollie Porter. resolutions.

Names Committee

The convention committee appointed by Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, Philadelphia realtor and local president, included:

Dr. Helen O. Dickens, Miss Pearl Bethel, Mrs. Jennie Jeter Mrs. Horace King, Mrs. Vernelle Goins, Mrs. Harriet Lemon, Mrs. Adelaide H. Fleming, and Mrs. Bernice Dutrieuille Shelton.

In the annual presidential address, Mrs. Rhodes said: "In proposing a Negro Business Women's Week, I am thinking of a constructive program upon which our group can work which will have a far-reaching effect upon members of the race as a whole, and certainly upon colored business and those engaged in the professions."

To Act Independently

Mrs. Rhodes stated that each club of the body would prepare a campaign in accordance with its own ideas and requirements and would set aside one week out of the year for observance of the movement. At this time, she pointed out, the women will see to it that their money is spent with colored people.

The 1939 convention will be held in Wilmington, Del.

The association's Northeastern district will embrace New York and the New England States, and be headed by Mrs. Mattie Langlois, who will be assisted by Mrs. Ruth Creth Jackson. The Central district will be headed by Mrs. Josephine B. Keene, who will be assisted by Mrs. Ethel LaMar of Lawnside.

It will include Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Spent Over $3,000

Anna Brodnax of the Wilmington chapter said in a report read by Mrs. Thelma Young, delegate and school teacher, that over $3,000 was spent by the body with colored concerns in Wilmington. Scholarships were awarded and a housing program was begun.

The New York chapter reported volunteer work in women's court and a women's day program.

Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander former local president and present member of the national executive board, made the report of the Philadelphia chapter.

It included the presentation of Eugene Kinckle Jones, Ira De A Reid, an authority on Oriental rugs; Mrs. Laura Wheeler Waring of Cheyney State Teachers' College; and Mrs. Gertrude Needles, furrier.

Officers of the Philadelphia Business and Professional Women's Club are: Mrs. Florence Madison Hill, president; Mrs. Aletha Jefferson, secretary, and Mrs Paul Keene, treasurer.

National Organization – 1938

National Negro Congress

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Fight on Slavery of Negroes Not Ended

Says Lincoln's Manifesto Must Be Made Real Denounces Racial Discrimination at National Negro Congress Rally In Philadelphia

(Daily Worker Eastern Penna. Bureau)

PHIADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt speaking under the auspices of the National Negro Congress here last night asked America to complete the work begun 75 years ago by Abraham Lincoln.

The occasion for the gathering of 8,000 people was the 75th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

"There must be no discrimination," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "in opportunities to have equal rights under the social and economic standards throughout the Nation."

"Lincoln took only the first step toward freedom, his declaration that slavery would no longer be tolerated was only a declaration not a fact," Mrs. Roosevelt continued, "because we did tolerate slavery in different ways, and we still do. It is not only people of one race who are slaves. Slavery is of many different kinds Today we are facing another era in which we have to make certain things become facts rather than theories."

Tinley Temple rocked with applause when Mrs. Roosevelt concluded with the following remarks:

"We have gone on for years in a world where special privilege, selfishness and greed predominated, when it was all right to do things if you could get away with it. But now, the conscience of the people is being aroused.

"We are getting to a point where we are going to insist that all human beings have certain basic rights in modern civilization—that all should be equal before the law, that there should be no discrimination in citizenship rights, and that all should have the same opportunities for economic and educational activities."

James H. Baker, Jr., of the New York National Negro Congress and John Edelman, regional director of the Committee for Industrial Organization also spoke.

Daily Worker 2-12-38

Washington, D. C. Post
September 25, 1938

Negro Congress Set for Oct. 7

With an eye to the 1940 elections the eastern regional conference of the National Negro Congress will meet in three-day session in Baltimore beginning on October 7. The conference will serve as a clearing house for legislative aims of a large number of colored civic, fraternal, church and political organizations.

A program for health betterment, elevation of housing standards, and more and better employment, will be considered. Candidates for public office, locally and nationally, will be asked to pledge support of the legislative program of the congress.

In this area, particuar attention has been directed to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the escape of Frederick Douglas from slavery, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mobile, Ala., Press
October 4, 1938

Ickes Will Open Negroes' Congress

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—(AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes will open the eastern regional conference of the National Negro Congress here Friday.

Approximately 700 delegates from 12 eastern states will formulate at the conference their legislative program to be submitted to candidates at elections this fall. Special emphasis will be laid on the anti-lynching bill, but jobs, housing, education and civil rights will also be canvassed in a series of panel discussions.

Other speakers at the three-day meeting will include: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, head of the United States Housing Authority; Charles H. Houston, general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Doxey A. Wilkerson, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers.

N. Y. TO SEND DELEGATION TO NEGRO CONFAB

Bee

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—(CNA)—Preparations are now in full swing for the sending of a large New York delegation to the Regional Conference of the National Negro Congress, October 7 and 9, in Baltimore, it was announced this week by the Manhattan Council of the Congress.

The Regional Conference will include delegates from the Eastern and Southern states and will be followed by a similar regional conference of western states to be held in Chicago, Oct. 15.

Official calls for the eastern conference already have been issued here and it is expected that the response will exceed that of last year when 500 delegates went from New York to the Second National Negro Congress held in Philadelphia.

The Manhattan Council sponsored a United Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of the Escape of Frederick Douglass from chattel slavery. The celebration held Sept. 30, at the Witoka Club, 222 West 145th street, was well attended. The commemorative program featured addresses by Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Assemblyman Robert W. Justice, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, and Richard B Moore, and was followed by a dance.

The Fall activities of the New York Council are being concentrated around a campaign on health and housing in connection with the billion dollar federal housing program. The health program in Harlem is sponsored jointly with the International Workers Order, Branch 691.

NEGRO CONGRESS REGIONAL MEET TO OPEN OCTOBER 28

Charles Wesley Burton, regional director of the National Negro Congress, announced Monday that plans for the regional conference of the mid-west to be held in Chicago, October 28, 29 and 30, are going forward with increasing interest.

Headquarters for the conference have been changed from Boulevard hall to Greater Bethesda Baptist church, Fifty-third street and Michigan avenue, where all sessions will be held beginning with the mass meeting Friday, Oct. 26. The youth sessions will be held at Boulevard hall, 4656 South Parkway, Sunday, Oct. 30, beginning at 10 a.m.

Speakers on Program

Among prominent speakers who have accepted places on the program are: Prof. Paul H. Douglas of Chicago university, Dr. John A. Lapp, federal mediator in labor disputes; Dr. Arthur G. Falls, of the Inter-racial Commission; Thyra J. Edwards, traveler and lecturer; Lillian Sumers, social worker and executive; Rev. Dr. A. A. Watts, pastor of Greater Bethesda Baptist church; Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, assistant attorney general of Illinois, and Irene M. Gaines, president of the Chicago and Northern District of Colored Women's Clubs.

Other expected speakers are Jhon P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, and A. Philip Randolph, national president.

Music by Bethesda Choir

There will be two big mass meetings in connection with the Midwest conference at Bethesda church Friday, Oct. 28, at 7:30 p.m. and Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2:30 p.m.

At both mass meetings the Greater Bethesda choral organizations, choirs and soloists will furnish the music. Mrs. Omega King, musical director of the Bethesda singers, will be in charge of the musical programs.

Among the vital problems to be discussed at the conference will be, jobs, adequate housing, better wages, relief, rents, health and civil liberties.

National Organization—1938

National Negro Congress

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR GIVES NEW DEAL VIEW

National Negro Congress Told Roosevelt Plans Must Succeed

(Text of Mr. Ickes' Speech on Page 6)

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12—Boldly declaring that the Negro citizens will be given the opportunities to which they are entitled if President Roosevelt's New Deal program is fully successful, Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Department of Interior was enthusiastically heralded by hundreds of people who attended the Eastern Regional Conference of the Negro National Congress here last Friday.

The Negroes will get their just opportunities, the Presidential cabinet officer declared further, but they will get them in the same degree as everybody else. Thus, did a high official of the present administration express for the first time the specific attitude of the government toward 15,000,000 Negro citizens in reference to the changed democracy which the New Deal is trying to effectuate.

The Negroes will not be singled out for special consideration, Mr. Ickes said, but his opportunities will come because he belongs to the class that the new democracy is designed especially to benefit.

Must Familiarize Themselves

"It is to the advantage of Negroes," Mr. Ickes went on, "that they thoroughly familiarize themselves with the social and economic theory upon which this new democracy is being built. This requires knowledge and understanding of the new forces that have been brought into being by science and technology, and the various social and political factors which are emerging as a result of a better understanding among men."

In the realm of economics, the Negro must accept the burdens as well as the rewards of the new pattern of labor relations, he continued.

He must solve his particular problem within the framework of harmonious human relations. There is an additional mutual responsibility on the part of all workers in the economic realm. This responsibility is to secure as wide opportunities for Negro labor as is compatible with all the interests concerned so that the Negro may make his full contribution to the American economy

Secretary Ickes said further that he hoped that leaders would emerge who will understand the implications of our new democracy, and who will work unceasingly toward the proper integration of all citizens in our national life.

These leaders, he said, must help to inculcate into their people the ideals and principles upon which the nation was founded so as to prepare them to carry the fullest possible responsibilities of citizenship.

Says Negroes Must Help Shape Policies

Declaring for the participation of the Negroes as policy makers of the American democracy, Mr. Ickes said that the participation of the Negro in making decisions is just as vital as his participation in carrying out the decisions when made. Increasingly the Negro in America is playing a vital part in the determination of policies, he said, through his vote and through those of his race who have been placed in positions of trust.

The Secretary of Interior then explained that the Negroes had and are participating in the work and benefits of the New Deal. To prove his point he cited the millions of dollars spent by the WPA, which is administered by Mr. Ickes, for schools, hospitals, houses and other projects for Negroes.

Use the Ballots, Ickes Advises NNC Delegates

"You've Had Your Bitter Experience with False Friends"

(Full text of speech on page 6)

BALTIMORE—Declaring that participation of colored citizens in making decisions which shape American life is just as vital as carrying out these decisions when made, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on Friday night urged the National Negro Congress audience to use the vote.

Other groups in America, he said, use their political power to develop and maintain their economic rights.

Raps Legislative Dodgers

In suggesting that colored voters watch the course of their representatives, he urged his hearers to frown on "the man who dodges and runs out on a roll call" when important issues are being decided.

"Colored people," he said, "have had their own bitter experience with false friends. Ever since the colored man has declared his political independence to match his physical freedom, he has learned that many will promise, but few will perform."

Secretary Ickes made what some of his hearers regarded as a slap at Senator Millard Tydings when he stated that "There are those who do not scruple, when they are candidates for public office, to proclaim their intention to uphold a people's President, while having in their hearts to betray their constituents after they have been safely elected."

Makes New Deal Bid

He made a bid for support of the New Deal when he stated that the administration cannot carry out its cherished plans for the advancement and welfare of the people without the support of the people.

"'If the program of our humanitarian President is brought to its full fruition, the colored man will be given the opportunity to which he is entitled—not because he will be singled out for special consideration, but because he belongs to the class that the new democracy is designed especially to benefit.

"It is to the advantage of the colored people, therefore, that they thoroughly familiarize themselves with the social and economic theory upon which this democracy is being built."

Secretary Ickes was introduced by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP. Other speakers, representing organizations bringing greetings to the conference were Edward S. Lewis of the Baltimore Urban League, Mrs. Lillian Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP; Patrick Whalen of the Maritime Union, and responses by Arthur Huff Fausett, first vice president of the body.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, who reviewed the housing program of the New Deal Administration, was the other principal speaker on the Friday program.

Ickes Vows New Deal Aid At Negro Congress

Asserts Administration Will Work for 'Full Opportunities' for Negro People

By Adam Lapin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today urged the participation of the Negro people in the development and the carrying out of progressive New Deal policies.

Addressing the opening mass meeting of the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Negro Congress, he declared that **"the Negro will be given the opportunities to which he is entitled"** if the objectives of President Roosevelt's program are achieved.

The aggressive New Deal spokesman pledged the support of the administration in solving the pressing economic problems of the Negro people and at the same time appealed to Negroes to support the New Deal and elect progressive candidates.

Ickes struck the keynote of the conference which is considered the first decisive effort on the part of the Negro Congress to line up Negro backing in the East for a progressive legislative program and for candidates who will execute this program.

ICKES HAILS DOUGLASS

Other sessions at the conference will deal with the development of Negro job opportunities in industry and commerce and the utilization of existing new deal agencies in the interests of the Negro people.

Large delegations, including A. F. of L. representatives and leaders of scores of Negro organizations, from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other centers, indicated that the objective of a representative gathering has been attained.

Ickes paid a moving tribute to Frederick Douglass, the famous Negro leader who was born in Maryland, **"as a great orator, statesman, and courageous Negro leader."**

"His life perhaps more than that of any other single individual has been the example which has challenged Negroes to press forward and achieve what at first seemed impossible.

"Experience has shown," Ickes declared, "that a progressive program of action tested by discussion and based upon the facts is the best assurance that it will continue to exist in a free nation.

DEPLORES DISCRIMINATION

"The participation of the Negro in making the decisions is just as vital as his participation in carrying out the decisions when made.

"Increasingly, the Negro in America is playing a vital part in the determination of policies through his vote and through those of his race who have been placed in positions of trust."

Ickes said that the administration **"is not insensible to the needs and aspirations of the Negro," in the grave emergencies that have necessitated federal aid, the Negro has been equitably treated."**

At the same time Ickes deplored discrimination against Negroes in both the economic and educational fields.

He declared that there is a responsibility on the part of all of labor **"to secure as wide opportuni-**

ties for Negro labor as is compatible with all the interests concerned so that the Negro may make his full contribution to the American economy."

The Secretary of the Interior rapped "restriction of occupational opportunities" as "one of the gravest indictments against our economic system."

"We must cease to look upon Negro labor as labor competing for white jobs; we must look upon Negro labor as a potential source of power and wealth which is available to increase the output of our economic system, and thus raise our standard of living.

"We must grant to Negro labor, both skilled and unskilled, the right to sell manpower and thus secure the means of a decent livelihood."

In order for the Negro to exert a more potent force in the functioning of American Democracy, Ickes said that "it is imperative that sufficient educational facilities be available to them."

Rapping reactionaries who have knifed President Roosevelt's program, Ickes reminded his audience that "Negroes have had their own bitter experience with false friends."

He warned the Negro people against "the man who dodges and runs out on a roll call on an important question."

Negro Labor Is Not Labor Competing For White Jobs, Rather It Is A Source Of Power And Wealth, Secretary Ickes Says

Secretary of Interior, Addressing National Negro Congress In Baltimore, Tells Why Race Should Support Roosevelt Policies.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13—After retracing the history of the Negro's attempts to win full freedom in every respect in the United States before delegates to the National Negro Congress here Friday night, Harold S. Ickes, secretary of the interior, admonished them to stick with and support the group which has the best understanding of the Negro's problems and purposes to do the most to solve them.

He defined the group as that which is led by President Roosevelt.

"If the program of our humanitarian President is brought to its full fruition," asserted Mr. Ickes, "the Negro will be given the opportunities to which he is entitled —not because he will be singled out for special consideration, but because he belongs to the class that the new democracy is designed especially to benefit.

"It is to the advantage of Negroes, therefore, that they thoroughly familiarize themselves with the social and economic theory upon which this new democracy is being built.

"In order that this knowledge may become of use to all Negroes, it is imperative that sufficient educational facilities be available to them so that they may develop their capacity for civic responsibility."

Mr. Ickes' discourse was an exhaustive analysis of the Negro's economic plight and that of similar minority groups in the United States.

"In the economic realm," he pointed out, "the Negro must accept the burdens as well as the rewards of the new patterns of labor relations. He must solve his particular problem within the framework of harmonious human relations."

Restriction of occupational opportunties has been one of the gravest indictments against our economic system," Mr. Ickes confessed. "We must cease to look upon Negro labor as labor competing for white job. We must look upon Negro labor as a potential source of power and wealth which is available to increase the output of our economic system, and thus to raise our standard of living. We must grant to Negro labor, both skilled and unskilled, the right to sell manpower and thus to secure the means of a decent livelihood."

ties, high rents, insufficient relief, low wages, lack of jobs, police brutality, discrimination in industry, segregation, and genreal denial of our civil liberties. Something can and something must be done about it."

Race Leaders To Meet In Chicago, Ill.

Negro Congress Regional Set For Oct. 28-30

CHICAGO —(ANP)—The call was sent out last week for the mid-west regional conference of the National Negro Congress, to be held here October 28-30, with headquarters at Boulevard Hall, 47th and South Parkway.

The conference mass meeting will be held Friday evening, October 28, at Du Sable High School. Delegates are expected from Ohio, Indiana, ,Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Concerning the proposed meeting, Charles W. Burton, regional director, said this week:

"To this conference delegates will come from all Midwestern States, representing the liberal and progressive organizations among Negroes and their friends. Here in Chicago we are faced by certain acute and perplexing problems, such as inadequate housing facili-

Secretary Ickes

Three days before Secretary of the Interior Ickes spoke at the Regional Conference of the National Negro Congress in Baltimore, last week, the Baltimore Evening Sun, commenting on his engagement, said:

"We shall look forward to this utterance with keen interest. It is not that we expect Mr. Ickes to give his hearers any advice or admonition particularly valuable to Negroes or any one else."

We cannot judge, of course, as to whether any of Secretary Ickes's remarks will be valuable to anyone else, but we should like to suggest to the Evening Sun one remark he made which is valuable to us. We quote:

"In watching the course of your representatives, you should ever have in mind that while that Senator or Representative is entitled to your respect who openly and courageously, as a matter of principle, opposes what you may ask of him, the man who dodges and runs out on a roll call on an important question is in an entirely different category."

And again we qoute from Mr. Ickes's speech:

"Other groups in America use their political power to develop and maintain their economic rights. The participation of the colored group in making decision is just as vital as carrying out decisions when made. Increasingly the colored group in America is playing a vital part in the determination of policies through his vote."

Enlarging on the above, the Secretary pointed out that when a citizen drops his ballot in the box he is king for a moment. He is exercising the highest function of authority possible in a democracy.

Perhaps this is not valuable advice to some people, but if colored men and women let this idea sink in fully enough to take them to the ballot box every time it opens, they will find they can vote their way out of many of their difficulties.

National Organization - 1938

National Negro Congress.

Secretary of Interior Talks To Eastern Regional Meeting On National Negro Congress

Journal and Guide
10-15-38
Norfolk, Va.

Points Out Need For Revised Social Program If Democracy To Reach All People; Twelve States Represented

(Special to Journal and Guide)

BALTIMORE, Md. — After reviewing the difficult struggle of the Negro to better his condition after he had been freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, pointed out the need for a revised social program if true democracy is to be realized and called attention to the steps taken in that direction by the New Deal in an address before the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Negro Conference which met at the Sharp Street Memorial Church in Baltimore, Friday, October 7.

Before the three day conference came to a close, Sunday night, delegates from 12 eastern states pledged support to "every progressive measure" undertaken by the Roosevelt administration and sent a pledge to the President in a telegram.

The problem of job opportunities for Negroes, the problem of Negro youth and the problem of a legislative program for the race received considerable attention at the conference.

ATTACKS REACTIONARIES

The delegates sent a telegram to Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, applauding his "magnificent plea for unity inthe labor movement."

Mr. Ickes, in his address, attacked the nation's reactionaries. He said: "Despite the aims of the new democracy to provide a fuller life for all the people, there are those who oppose this desirable social advance. Those who take this position believe that wealth and political power should be concentrated in the hands of a small minority. They sneer at democracy. They proclaim that education must be reserved for their own group and for those 'little brothers of the rich' who can be counted on to serve that group. They declare that leisure will only be misused by those whom they regard as the lower classes' and therefore it is better to keep such men, women, and children hard at work.

"They believe that human resources, as well as natural resources, are God-given for their own exploitation and should be made to yield the last drop of profit. While these men are in a decided minority, they are powerful and are able to muster strong support, butressed as they are by special privilege. They are determined to retain their unfair advantages even at the cost of social progress for the average man.

DEMOCRACY PUT TO DEFENSE

"Such a selfish philosophy is incompatible with democracy. It is, in fact, destructive or democracy. Therefore, the liberal and progressive forces in America are under challenge to join hands and fight for the preservation of their ideals. Once again our democracy is put to its defense.

"During the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century, the slave holding artistocracy dared to challenge the sovereignty of the Union. If the Union could not exist half slave and half free, they would carve it into a slave nation and a free nation. Men of the stature of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass stepped from the ranks of the people to fight off this assault directed at the integrity of the constitution.

"In our own time. . .under the leadership of such an outstanding spokesman as Franklin D. Roosevelt, freely chosen by themselves, they will repel this new assault as courageously and effectively as they have on former occasions.

NEGRO WILL PROGRESS

"Under the repulsive force of the democratic spirit, these United States of America will continue to progress and the Negro, in common with all other citizens, will progress likewise."

Mr. Ickes called attention to some of the specific benefits to the Negro under the New Deal. He said: "At the close of 1938, a report was made by the office of the Adviser on Negro Affairs, an office that I created in the early days of the Public Works Administration. This report shows the participation of Negroes in the public works program. At that time, $58,162,066 had been granted and $3,406,378 loaned to municipalities, counties, and states throughout the country for the erection of hospitals, schools, and housing projects for colored citizens. The total approximate cost of these was $79,640,000. Over 230 new school buildings have been erected and improvements made to 183 other schools. Twenty-seven hospitals in eleven states and 21 other projects such as recreation buildings, swimming pools, and community centers were financed in part by the Public Works Administration.

"By the close of 1937, the housing division of the Public Works Administration had spent $38,620,790 in erecting housing projects in various sections of the country tenanted wholly or predominantly by Negroes."

He pointed out that the 1938 program had brought additional millions devoted to the erection of structures for the benefit of the Negro.

Washington, D. C. Post
October 7, 1938

Ickes to Address Colored Congress

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will make the principal address at the opening meeting of the Eastern regional conference of the National Negro Congress tonight at Sharp Street Memorial Church, in Baltimore. Other speakers will include Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the United States Housing Authority, and John P. Davis, national secretary of the congress.

Approximately 700 delegates from 12 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, through the conference in three-day session, will map out a nonpartisan legislative program designed to meet the needs of colored citizenry. Incident to the session, the hundredth anniversary of the escape of Frederick Douglass from slavery in Baltimore, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, will be celebrated.

Campaigns to obtain housing projects, the conduct of employment and health campaigns and extension of civil rights will be discussed by representatives of trades unions, civic and community groups, fraternal clubs and political, educational, business, farm and church organizations who are delegates.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
October 10, 1938

Negro Congress Votes Support Of Roosevelt

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—(AP)—Delegates to the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Negro Congress today pledged support to "every progressive measure" untaken by the Roosevelt Administration and sent the pledge to the President in a telegram.

The conference also dispatched a telegram to Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, applauding his "magnificent plea for unity in the labor movement."

The delegates, representing church, civic, fraternal and labor groups in 12 Eastern States, brought their three-day conference to a close tonight following discussions of problems of job opportunities for negroes, of negro youth and of a legislative program.

people's president, while having it in their hearts to betray their constituents after they have been safely elected."

He urged the selection of representatives who, because they were "zealous to improve our social and economic conditions," would support the administration's program.

"Increasingly, the negro in America is playing a vital part in the determination of policies through his vote and through those of his race who have been placed in positions of trust," Ickes said.

Richmond, Va. News Leader
October 10, 1938

Negroes Back Lynching Bill

Criterion of Candidates' Availability

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—(AP)—More than 400 delegates to the Eastern Regional Conference of the National Negro Congress were homeward bound today after adopting a resolution setting support of the anti-lynching bill as the criterion of candidates' acceptability to Negro voters.

The Congress also voted to support "every progressive measure" of President Roosevelt, and sent him a telegram informing him of the stand. Other resolutions adopted favored equalization of teachers' salaries in Maryland; suffrage for the District of Columbia; and equal opportunities for jobs for white and Negro persons.

"We share with all Americans the suffering caused by the entrenched greed of reactionary interests," the anti-lynching resolution said. "We must suffer still more because we are denied the elemental rights guaranteed us by our national Constitution."

The same resolutions said candidates desiring Negro support should favor social legislation and relief appropriations.

A petition issued urged cessation of "police brutality," especially in the District of Columbia.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
October 8, 1938

ICKES ADVISES NEGRO RACE TO BACK PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7. (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes urged negroes tonight to support "our humanitarian president," asserting that they "have had their own bitter experience with false friends."

In an address prepared for delivery to the eastern regional conference of the National Negro congress, Ickes said that for many years after the Civil war, negroes "gave their loyal support to a party that was as exacting in its political demands upon them as their former masters had been in their physical demands."

"And even since the American negro has declared his political independence to match his physical freedom, he has learned that many will promise but few will perform."

Ickes said that there are those "who do not scruple, when they are candidates for public office, to proclaim their intention to uphold a

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
October 10, 1938

National Negro Congress Will Support New Deal

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—(AP)—Delegates to the eastern regional conference of the National Negro Congress today pledged support to "every progressive measure" undertaken by the Roosevelt administration and sent the pledge to the President in a telegram.

The conference also dispatched a telegram to Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, applauding his "magnificent plea for unity in the labor movement.'

The delegates, representing church, civic, fraternal, and labor groups in 12 eastern States, brought their three-day conference to a close tonight after discussions of problems of job opportunities for negroes, of negro youth and of a legislative program.

In the telegram to President Roosevelt, the delegates said "we wish you to know that we have watched with deep interest your gallant fight to rid our nation of poverty and suffering. We negro people who have suffered most in this depression have reason to be most grateful for your efforts. . . . We pledge to you our support for every progressive measure undertaken by you." 10

National Organization – 1938

National Rural Industrial Association, Incorporated.

Summer, Miss. Enterprise
March 17, 1938

GOOD WORK BEING DONE AMONG THE NEGROES

J. M. Williamson, president of the National Rural Industrial Association, Incorporated, and Editor of The Southern Watchman, is doing splendid work throughout Mississippi Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Florida. Williamson has organizations in these States to carry on the work of educating the Negro not only in schools, but in sanitation at home and moral lives.

The Watchman, published in Memphis, Tenn., is sent throughout the south and is a paper that should be in every Negro home.

Williamson has been in this work for the past 63 years and is well known by almost all the planters and business men in the south.

He asks for the cooperation of his white friends in putting over the program during 1938. Williamson said it is with their help that he has been able to succeed during the past years.

Ruleville, Miss. Record
September 29, 1938

Negro Leader At Mound Bayou

Rev. J. M. Williamson, president of the National Rural Industrial Association, Inc., will speak at the church west of Mound Bayou Sunday, October 2nd at 3 P. M.

Large crowds will hear Williamson speak. He will show that the system of education is the cause of the Negro leaving the farm; that he never will succeed until he returns to the farm, make the home, the church and the farm the foundation.

Williamson asks that the white people attend this meeting and encourage the work of aiding the Negro and developing the Delta.

person get in touch with me.
REV. J. M. WILLIAMSON,
667 Woodward Street,

Memphis, Tenn., Comercial Appeal
October 2, 1938

Offers Way to Reduce Crime Among Negroes

To The Commercial Appeal:

I notice there is an increase of crimes over the country among my people, the negroes; the cause is evident and early steps should be taken to check these crimes.

If the plans as outlined by the National Rural Industrial Association, Inc., were placed over the country, through the teachers and preachers, crimes would be much less and the two races would live in peace and happiness together.

I have had charge of more negro children than any living person and think I am in position to advise along the right line. I have been teaching in the rural sections more than half a century. I have advised my people to remain on the farm as it is best for them. I have taught a number of schools over the State of Mississippi.

I taught the school at Shelby, Miss., for more than 30 years; this is a very large school territory with hundreds of negroes. Every home from where the children came was clean and sanitary; every child taught to work; every home a dormitory on the school campus; every teacher and every child attended their church and Sunday School every Sunday. A curfew law was carried on over the territory; not an arrest was made in the territory during these 30 years.

I was placed head of the negro schools of Bolivar County, Miss., in 1887; the country was in its virgin state; through the National Rural Industrial Association, Inc., we conducted an underground emigration bureau, soon filled the county with negro labor. The county soon became the empire county in negro labor, cotton production and fewness of crimes. In February, 1923, the record showed there was one negro from Bolivar County in the penitentiary, while the adjoining counties had from 60 to 90.

Of my 25 years as chaplain and work among the prisoners in the penitentiary of Mississippi I was unable to find one prisoner who attended church every Sunday before he went to prison.

The work of this National Rural Industrial Association, Inc., is being carried over the entire South properly teaching the negroes curbing fictitious work and bringing about a better understanding between the two races of the South. We will spend several weeks over the Delta, under direction of the Delta Council at Stoneville, Miss. We will then go to other states under direction of governors and other authorities.

Glad to have every interested

National Organizations— 1938

National Technical Association.

Technical Group In Two-Day Session In Atlanta

The two-day session of the Tuskegee chapter of the National Technical Association, held in the city on Friday and Saturday, was well attended. Friday's meeting was held in the assembly room of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company building at which time discussions were led by G. L. Washington, head of the Tuskegee chapter and C. C. Hart, Atlanta. A distinguished visitor appeared on program in the person of Moses McKissack, architect of Nashville, Tenn.

In a tour of principal sites of the city, the group visited Spelman College, University Homes, the power plant of the Atlanta University System, Mt. View Dairy and a number of businesses on Auburn Avenue.

John Wesley Dobbs presided at the Top Hat recreational hour as well as assisting in the tour. Other persons attending included I. G. Washington, D. E. White, L. E. Fry and A. P. Mack, all of Tuskegee; J C. McMorries, James S. Braxton, W. B. Nathan and P. M. Davis.

The confab was brought to a close Saturday night with a smoker at the Atlanta Life building.

Tuskegee NTA Chapter To Be Feted

The Tuskegee chapter of the National Technical Association will be entertained in the city by a group of citizens interested in the technical sciences and their related fields under the leadership of C. C. Hart, well known local business man and Tuskegee alumnus, April 8 and 9.

Delegates and members of the Tuskegee chapter of the Association will arrive in the city April 8, and will register at the Butler Street YMCA early that morning.

The opening meeting will be held at 8 p. m., Friday, in the assembly room of the Atlanta Life building, 148 Auburn avenue. At 11 p. m., the same night, the members and their friends will enjoy a recreational period at the Top Hat Club.

Saturday morning, 9 o'clock, the group will go on an inspection tour of the city, and will lunch at 12:30. Another inspection and sight-seeing trip will be made in the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The meeting will close Saturday night with a smoker in the Atlanta Life building, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting until midnight.

Among those scheduled to speak are J. C. McMorries, of Atlanta Urban League; James S. Braxton, Atlanta university; L. D. Milton, of Citizens Trust Co.; W. B. Nathan of Mt. View Dairy; I. G. Washington, president of the Tuskegee chapter of the Association; J. B. Blayton, of Atlanta Mutual Building and Loan Association; D. E. White, Tuskegee; and Messrs. L. E. Fry and A. P. Mack, both of the Tuskegee chapter of the National Technical Association.

All persons interested in this field are invited to participate in the program during both days

National Organization – 1938

National United Ushers Association.

Davis Heads Ushers' Body for 18th Year

Pa. Woman Re-elected Financial Secretary, Although Own Delegation Opposed Her

WASHINGTON.

Extended a fourth day after a heated session over re-election of the organization's financial secretary delayed the scheduled election of officers on Friday, the National United Ushers' Association finally closed its nineteenth annual convention with the controversy, at least, temporarily settled.

Services marking the installation of officers climaxed the four-day convention held at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, Saturday morning, with Miss Alma D. Cooper, first vice president of the Interdenominational Ushers' Union of Washington, presiding.

Davis Re-elected

The association's two most prominent officers, William H. Davis, member of Zion Baptist Church, and Mrs. Jessie Burnett, member of Vermont Ave. Baptist Church, were re-elected president and secretary, respectively, for the eighteenth year.

Others re-elected were:

Henry Sorrell, Maryland, first vice president; Virgil Boulware, Missouri, second vice president; Mrs. Mabel Shelton, Pennsylvania, chaplain; Henry Ballard, New York, sergeant-at-arms; Allan A. C. Griffith, Washington, executive chairman; Mrs. Anna Jackson, Missouri, publicity chairman; Mrs. Nellie Lockett, Pennsylvania, financial secretary, and Andrew Cox, New Jersey, treasurer.

Mrs. Gertie R. Lee, lone delegate from California, replaced Mrs. Geraldine Walker of New Jersey, and G. L. Leonard of Cleveland, O., was elected to replace S. A. Lucky of Dallas, Texas, as third and fourth vice presidents, respectively.

Three new members were named to the board of directors, A. W. Briggs of Dallas, Texas, replacing Fredrick Collins, Washington; Mrs. Laura Jackson of Virginia replacing Hobart Howe, and John Nash getting the directorship held by G. L. Brown of North Carolina.

Renamed to Board

Members of the board re-elected were:

John Madden, New Jersey; Louisa West, Missouri; P. C. Allen, Missouri; Louis LaBoo, Pennsylvania; John B. Curry, Maryland; T. A. Ellis, New York.

Objections to re-election of Mrs. Lockett for 12 years financial secretary of the association, was voiced by the Pennsylvania delegation in a resolution presented to the nominating committee on Friday.

Heated debate on the proposed resolution forced the convention into an extra session, with the opposition losing as the resolution was referred to the State organization for disposition, and Mrs. Lockett finally re-elected.

Progress Cited

President Davis, in his annual address to the body on Friday, reminded delegates that they were, after all, a large group of Christians working for the same cause. He cited the progress the association had made throughout the year and urged continued co-operation.

Two new State associations, California and Ohio, were accepted as members of the national body. Brooklyn, N.Y., was named as the place for the 1939 meeting to be held the last week in July.

A portrait of the founder of the organization, the late Elijah A. Hamilton of Philadelphia, was presented the body by the New York delegation.

8-13-38

The speakers' bureau, organized last year, under direction of its director, G. H. Jones, of Chicago, presented an oratorical contest on Thursday night with Miss Emogene Smith of Chicago and Fred Townson of Brooklyn, N.Y., capturing the main prizes.

Chicago Girl Wins

Miss Smith's oration on "Power of Thought," won first award in the composition contest with a percentage of 93, while Townson took first prize in the reading test with a high percentage of 97. Three others competed. They were Miss Alice Dozier, Mrs. Carrie Griffin and Miss Flora Moore.

Judges were: Andrew Cox, New Jersey; J. P. Harris, and Miss Elsie Hurley, Washington, D.C.; Miss A. Jackson and Virgil F. Boulware, Mississippi.

Convention Cost $614

Financial records of the association showed the convention expenses as $614.56, with a treasury balance of $537.07 on hand.

Committees in charge of arrangements for the Washington convention were:

Advisory—Allan A. C. Griffith, Alma D. Cooper, Alberta Phillips, Grace Bennett, Emma L. Green, Walter B. House Edward D. Jones, David Robinson, chairman.

Registration—Irene Coffer, Emma E. Greene, Lottie Davis, Rosa Alberta Phillips, Amanda Parker, Alma D. Cooper Wilhelmenia Johnson, Inez W. Clomax Chester A. Gray, Walter B. House, Frederick Collins, Emma E. Fair, Frances Louise Cox, chairman.

Speakers—Susie Holmes, Annie Carter, Hilda Taleba, Georgia Shields, Elizo Killgo, Fremon Ealy, William J. Ballard, chairman.

Two hundred and fifty-four delegates from twelve States and the District of Columbia were in attendance at the convention, as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA (3)

Lillian B. Perkins, G. R. Derr, Edna Thomas.

MARYLAND (10)

Hattie Simpton, Floretta Colbert, Mary Marshall, John H. Posey, Ella Boone, Miss Mitchell, Mr. Dyson, Della Comdrade, Marion Harris, Rose McGoins.

NEW YORK—Thirty-five delegates whose names were not submitted.

CALIFORNIA—Gertie R. Lee.

TEXAS (5)

S. H. Lucky, Mrs. H. J. Jackson, Mrs. A. B. Briggs, O. P. Pope, A. W. Briggs.

VIRGINIA (3)

Anna Coles, Charles Johnson, Laura Jackson.

OHIO—J. Lennox.

PHILADELPHIA (26)

L. L. Cates R. H. Heath, V. Washington, M. Shelton, L. LaBoo, Mr. Smith, M. Bruthey, G. Griffin, N. A. Lockett; M. Finly, F. King, M. Thomas, A. Button, V. Richardson, A. Harris, I. Colman, I. Sayer;

M. Reese, A. Richardson, A. Jackson, M. Jacobs, M. Burrell, M. Griffith, S. Harper, S. Singleton, A. Grant.

NEW JERSEY (9)

Ella Erby, David Brown, Hattie Spurlock, Frances Brockenborough, James Wilson, Bettie Jackson, Pearl Williams, Isaac Spurlock, Earl Tutt.

CHICAGO (33)

Laura Powell, Pauline Howses, Charles Jones, MsKineley McWaters, Darlena Passmore, Addie M. Brooks, Nellie M. Locke, Charles Martin, Eura Webb, Laverne Brown, George T. Gier;

Lillian Jackson, Octavia Rufus, James Jordan, Nettie Haywood, Augelina Lee, Lucille Looney;

Stella Casimer, Florida B. Moore, James Mitchell, Mamie Robinson, William Offutt;

Carinie Benton, Dock Garrett, Lillian Williams, Bertha Griffin, Estta LaMarr, Ermegian Smith, A. L. Cochian, Lelo Owens, M. Young, S. Williams, Nennett Duncan.

ST. LOUIS, MO. (17)

W. M. Okuy, Mike Taylor, Tessie M. McCrae, Blanche Winson, Maggie Brooks, Allie M. Johnson, W. M. Lane, L. Jackson;

Ruth Lewis, J. Wesley, Ada Henderson, Sarah D. Hale, Mabel Parland, S. W. Butler, A. Brown, H. E. Hutt, Mary Payne.

WASHINGTON

Isabel Potter, Florida B. Moore, Solon Larry, M. J. Kelly, Frank Williams, Russell Jones, Ralph E. Evans, Mary Pincham, Laura Henderson, Grace Taylor, Maurice F. Gaither, Willis Jackson, Bertha Jackson, Sarah Bailey, William Carmichael, Eleanor Hammon.

Beulah Boyd, Gertrude Craig, Mary E. Graham, Areader Palmer, Georgia Powell, Daisy Jackson, Annie Mason, Hilda Talbert, Arthur Hazell, Bernice Cave, R. Lovell Tucker, Matthews Thompson, George Plummer, Mary Bailey, James B. Bowie, John Henson;

Mary M. Johnson, Sadie Satterfield, Agnes Lee, Murray B. Davis, Idella Washington, Susie Scott, Mary Peters, Florine Anderson, Lillian Windbush, J. W. Wracks, Mamie Deadwyler, Gertrude Brown, Estelle Christian, William Dixon, John A. Robinson, Thomas Snowden, Mary Sandridge, Susie Holmes, Daisy Turner, Verner Rocker, Nathaniel Harris;

Eugene Gurley, Sarah Cheeks, Genevieva Dilworth, Georgia Standmore, Moses Johnson, Frances Fenderson, Alberta Reynolds, Alice Pleasant, John Green, Mary F. Jackson, E. L. Stevenson, L. E. Dillard, Lilly Tweedy, Fannie Green, Florence Stokes, Bessie Johnston, James Cooper, James Green, Dolph Edwards;

Mary Thompson, Mary A. Manning, Priscilla Herndon, Annie Carter, Othelia Coleman, Frances Watson, Louisa Ryan, Ronetta Scott, Clara Smith, Rebecca Gray, Rosa Spenser, Edith Matthews, Mary Jones, William Westray, Thomas Edwards, Elizabeth Sweeney;

Harry Riley, Mark Browne, Fannie Hunter, Ellen Talbert, Carrie Scott, Lunetta Crowne, Walter House, Charles Flemmings, Eva Ward, Elizabeth Liverpool, Fannie Hunter;

John Parham, Helen Wilkinson, Earl Childs, John Robinson, Jessie Woodland, James Miles, Lucy B. Jones, Fannie Falwell, Reginald Cooper, William Boyd, Edith Stevenson, Alma Cooper.

National Organization — 1938

Negro Organization Society.

Name Assistant to NOS Field Secretary

W. H. Henderson Gets Position

(Staff Correspondence)

RICHMOND, Va. — Welton H. Henderson, principal of the Charlotte County Training School, has been appointed assistant field secretary of the Negro Organization Society and will assume the duties of that office immediately. He has been assigned to the home office of the society at Richmond.

"The program of the Negro Organization Society will be materially strengthened through the appointment of Mr. Henderson," William Cooper of Hampton, executive secretary of the society, said last week. "Mr. Henderson is especially well prepared for the work in experience and training. His work will be largely in rural areas with local school and county leagues in carrying out the aims of the society for better health, better homes, better schools, better farms and better business among Negroes in Virginia.

"The position of assistant field secretary was made necessary because Henry D. Carpenter, field secretary, has been elected as supervisor of Negro NYA work on a cooperative part-time basis. The work of the society has also increased materially during the past few years and demands the service of an extra worker," he said.

BORN IN NEWPORT NEWS

Mr. Henderson was born in Newport News and is a graduate of Wayland Academy, Virginia Union University and also received his bachelor of arts degree from the university in 1932. He took graduate studies leading towards his master of arts degree at Atlanta University in 1936 and 1937.

His teaching experience includes two years of elementary work in Caroline County, two years as principal of the Loudon County Training School, and three years as principal of the Charlotte County Training School.

He was a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers Association from 1934 to 1936 and served until now as president of the Charlotte County Teachers' Association. He is secretary of the Virginia State Agricultural Advisory Board and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

N. O. S. Nears End of 26th Year

THE state of Virginia is a better place to live in because of the work of the Negro Organization Society. Next month, November 9 to 11, the Society holds its twenty-sixth annual meeting in Charlottesville and there a program of social work that covers the length and breadth of the state and touches in some way nearly all of its rural and small town constituency will be worked out for the ensuing year and reports on the activities of the organization for the past year will be heard.

Since its beginning in 1912, this unique organization has done a splendid job. Its motto has been: "Better Health, Better Homes, Better Schools, and Better Farms." But the society has not confined its efforts to these four problems. It has branched out into other fields of general social welfare and sought to improve the lot of race men, women, and children in every possible way.

It has been a noble and successful experiment. Hundreds of county and community leagues have become affiliated with the Negro Organization Society and through these leagues the program of social welfare is administered all over the state.

The society is sponsored by nearly all of the uplift organizations in the state and includes in its membership Virginia men and women who are working to achieve a finer type of life for colored people in the commonwealth.

As the twenty-sixth year of the Society's existence draws to a close, Virginians can feel justly proud of it and deeply grateful for what it has accomplished in the way of raising health, school, home, farm, and business standards in the state. Virginians should rally behind the N. O. S. and see to it that the program for the next year is put over in grand style. Virginia needs the Negro Organization Society.

National Organization – 1938

Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc.

CHARLOTTESVILLE VA PROGRESS
THUR. NOV. 3 1938

Negro Society To Hold Session

Twenty-Sixth Meeting To Be Held Here Next Week-End

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc., will be held in the First (colored) Baptist Church, corner Seventh and West Main Streets, Rev. H. E. Williams, pastor, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, Nov. 9-11.

This society was organized in 1912 at Hampton Institute by a group of Negro leaders, led by Dr. R. R. Moton, then commandant at Hampton Institute and later successor to Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. From the beginning the Society has labored for better health, better homes, better business, better schools and better farms throughout Virginia.

The program this years is one of the best the society has ever arranged. A large local committee is in charge of the general arrangements for his gathering, which will be composed of delegates from all parts of Virginia.

Some leading educators, white and colored, in and outside of Virginia, are on the program. Among the speakers will be Mayor G. C. Huff, of this city; Joseph R. Houchins, acting specialist on Negro Statistics, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington; Dr. M. E. Davis, president of the Negro organization society; T. C. Walker in charge of the W. P. A. among the colored people in Virginia; Dr. T. H. Diseker, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. L. T. Royster, head of the department of pediatrics, University of Virginia Hospital; Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation; Dr. W. E. Garnett, division of rural sociology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; Dr. Jackson Davis, of the General Education Board; Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the Institute for Social Research, University of Virginia; Dr. Mordecia W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, and other local and out-of-town persons of prominence.

A special period, dedicated to the promotion of world peace through education, will be held Friday Nov. 11 (Armistice Day) at 2 P. M Rev. C. R. Dawson, commander of Crispus Attucks' Post No. 62, American Legion, will be in charge, and the Rev. D. D. Holt, pastor of the First Methodist Church, will speak.

Music during the three days meeting will be rendered by local singers and musical organizations from Hampton, Virginia State College and Virginia Union University.

Charlottesville, Va. Progress
November 3, 1938

Negro Society To Hold Session

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Music during the three days meeting will be rendered by local singers and musical organizations from Hampton, Virginia State College and Virginia Union University.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 4, 1938

Negro Society Will Hear Educators

CHARLOTTESVILLE—D. Wilson Gee, director of the Institute for Research in Social Studies at the University of Virginia; Dr W. E. Garnett of the division of rural sociology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Dr. Jackson Davis, a representative of the General Education Board; Dr. T. H Diseker of the United States Public Health Service and Dr. Lawrence T. Royster, head of the department of pediatrics at the University of Virginia Hospital, will be among the speakers at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc., a State organization of community leagues, to be held here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, November 9-11.

The society was organized in 1912 at Hampton Institute by a group of Negro leaders, led by Dr. R. R. Moton, then commandant at Hampton Institute and later successor to Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. From the beginning the organization has labored for better health, better homes, better business, better school and better farms throughout Virginia.

To Hear Leading Educators

Leading educators of both races are on the three-day program. At the "better business" session on the afternoon of November 9 the principal address will be delivered by Joseph R. Houchins, acting specialist on Negro statistics United States Department of Commerce, Washington. "Business and Race Progress" will be discussed by Luther P. Jackson, head of the history department at Virginia State College, and G. G. Singleton, head of the business administration department at the same college, will give a practical demonstration of modern business methods. This session will be followed by a meeting of the Virginia Trade Association.

At the "better homes" meeting on Thursday morning there will be an address by Miss Frances Sanders, consultant on girls' work, National Youth Administration. This will be followed by a report of the better homes committee.

Better Health Is Theme

Better health will be the topic at the afternoon session, and the speakers will be Dr. T. H. Diseker of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. L. T. Royster of the medical faculty of the University of Virginia and Dr. T. R. Lovelace, president of the Old Dominion Medical Society.

At the evening session Thursday the report of the field secretary, Henry D. Carpenter Jr. will be followed by an address by Dr. Jackson Davis, a representative of the General Education Board.

Another speaker will be Mrs. Mary C. Greer, principal of the Albemarle County Training School, and an illustrated lecture on "The Work of the Jeanes Teachers" will be given by Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Southern Education Foundation, Inc.

To Discuss Human Erosion

Dr. W. E. Garnett of the division of rural sociology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, will discuss phases of human erosion among Negro farmers, and J. L. Charity, district agent, Extension Service, will explain how extension work attempts to check human erosion.

"What Is the Greatest Problem Facing the Negro School Today?" will be the subject considered at the "better schools" session Friday afternoon. A. G. Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education, will act as chairman of the panel discussion.

The principal address at the closing meeting Friday night will be delivered by Dr. Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia. Another speaker will be Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington.

Officers of Negro Organization Society

Officers of the Negro Organization Society attending 26th annual meeting, Charlottesville, Va. Left to right: Rev. J. M. Jeffress, vice-chairman, board; H. D. Carpenter Jr., field secretary; Major Walter R. Brown, treasurer; Rev. M. E. Davis, president; T. C. Walker, chairman executive board; William M. Cooper, executive secretary; Welton H. Henderson, assistant field secretary.

National Organizations - 1938

All-Southern Negro Congress.

THE ALL-SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

By DAN BIGBEE

It was my privilege to attend the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress held in Chattanooga, Tennessee April 1, 2, and 3. It was a real pleasure, as a white delegate to be recognized as a delegate among so fine a representation of Southern Negro youth. Due to the fact that this movement of the Negro youth in the South is only a year old, and that many who will read this article have not had the opportunity to know what it is, I shall first tell who these youth are. They are the grandsons and daughters of slaves; they are the third generation after the Civil War between the States, they are the youth of today who realize that there are new shackles to be broken; they are the Negro youth of the South who are determined to join together with all youth in an effort that we may realize the freedom, the equality of opportunity, for which the Civil War was fought. They are among the youth who realize the future depends upon the freedom we can offer to all citizens of our country. In the words of their proclamation "Hands locked together and with heads erect, we march into the future, fearless and unafraid. We are Americans! We are the hope of our people! We have the right to live". I express the heart throb of the thousands of Negro youth of the South.

In the twelve months since its birth, the Southern Negro Youth Congress looks back upon an eventful year. It has witnessed the organization of five thousand Negro tobacco workers in Richmond, with a consequent annual increase in purchasing power for the colored population of the Dominion City of $240,000. Also in the seat of the Old Confederacy during this time there has developed, through the congress, a new and virile Community Theatre which making history for the South and providing many perfect evenings for Richmondites, young and old. In King's Mountain, N. C., last July was held the first Youth Leadership Seminar under the auspices of the Congress. Then there are the score or more councils of the Congress which have been established throughout the South. These councils are the basis of the life of this congress, and each new one is testimony to the growing unity of action among Negroes and is a welcome addition to their ranks. After such accomplishments, of so young a movement, I feel that its second year will witness a greater success.

I was impressed with the interest, the sincerity, and the intelligence, with which these Negro Youth approached problems faced by the youth today. Out of the 355 delegates present, not one failed to benefit from the Congress. In the next twelve months the South will see the new youth at work, a Youth with a purpose looking at the future with a new hope. It was obvious that such a program will strengthen and broaden the fellowship which exists among youth organizations and adult social agencies, since the findings which came out of this three-day session of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, undoubtedly will aid where varying degrees of cooperation among youth groups must be strengthened and extended.

The youth problems are not new especially among the Negro youth, the pressure for opportunities for education, freedom of expression and growth, has been keenly felt from as far back as the 1870's. Still there are few opportunities offered the Negro youth of today, but after attending this conference I see the youth solving their own problems. Not without aid from adults, but they will have the courage to ask for the needed help. May I add this bit of advice to the adults: Don't turn the youth down, for the outlook for them is not nearly the same, as it was for you in your youth.

Oklahoma had a splendid delegation at the congress and returned with a new vision, and I am certain that you will see results of their work in the near future.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 14, 1938

Activities Among Negroes

DR. D. ALBERT JOHNSON

The Chattanooga council of the Southern Negro Youth congress, organized here last April, will "publicly present proof of the justification of its existence at a public meeting Monday night," Prof. Albert F. Seay, active vice-president of the local group said yesterday in urging a large attendance at the council's "echo meeting" at First Baptist church, East Eighth street, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Reports from various committees will be read revealing "certain accomplishment" that will be of interest to the entire community, he stated.

Among other things, detailed information will be given of methods by which the council has obtained more than fifty scholarships for Negro boy and girl graduates of Booker T. Washington and Howard High schools for further study at institutions of higher learning and vocational training schools.

William J. Hale, Jr., son of the president of the Tennessee State A. and I. school at Nashville, who has been serving as Tennessee representative of the Richmond (Va.) headquarters of the youth congress, will be here and report on legislative measures studied and activities in behalf of Negro participation in their benefits.

Main speaker at the meeting will be Dr. D. Albert Jackson, Knoxville pastor. Dr. Jackson was educated at Wilberforce (O.) university and Union Theological seminary, holding bachelor, master and doctor degrees from these institutions. He formerly served as religious adviser to the Three Hundred and Seventy-second United States infantry and secretary of the Springfield (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. before going to Lynchburg, Va., as pastor. In the Virginia city he is credited with planning and managing the city's first recreational program for his race.

In Knoxville, as pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church, he is chiefly distinguished for his successful leadership in a community effort to retain Negro taxicabs and have regular stands designated for them by the city department of public welfare.

Musical features on the program will be given by choirs from Orchard Knob Baptist church, St. Elmo, First Baptist and the S. Y. N. C. sextette.

Association Convenes

The sixty-fourth annual session of the North Chattanooga and Chickamauga District Missionary Baptist association will open its sessions next Wednesday morning at New Zion Baptist church, Wall street, with the Rev. John B. Turner, pastor and moderator of the association, in charge.

Sessions will continue through Friday and will be held at 9:30 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

At Wednesday morning's session, following devotionals and informal conference-moderators; the Rev. W. A. Banks, recording secretary; the Revs. references led by the Rev. H. Joe Johnson, there is scheduled an address by the Rev. E. H. Dial on "The Moral Condition of Our People." The introductory sermon will be preached by the Rev. T. A. Keith. Other speakers at the three meetings on opening day will be the Rev. Jesse Belmont Barber, pastor of Leonard Street Presbyterian church, and the Rev. H. M. Smith, who will deliver the Missionary sermon.

Other subjects to be discussed during the conclave include "The Financial Condition of Our People," by the Rev. Maurice Kirby, president of the South Chattanooga Colored Community center and pastor of Mount Paran Baptist church; "Honoring the Deaconship," by the Rev. William O. Jones pastor of Prospect Baptist church, and "The Spiritual Condition of Our People," by the Rev. A. Kelley.

The doctrinal sermon will be preached by the Rev. William C. Upshaw, pastor of Greater Monumental Baptist church, and the educational sermon by the Rev. Ed Angel.

Affiliated with the association are approximately 11,000 members of Baptist churches in this area.

Officers are the Rev. John B Turner, moderator; the Revs. M. Kirby, E. H. Dial and William Howard J. M. Bynes, treasurer, and O. W Smith, financial secretary.

Elks Initiate

Initiation of candidates and election of officers will be held at 2:30 p.m. today at the Knights of Pythias hall, 425½ East Ninth street, by the colored Elks, now re-establishing their lodge under the direction of Carlos C. Valle, grand organizer from New York headquarters of the I. B. P. O. E. of W.

A meeting of the Elks club formed some days ago has been called for 2 o'clock at the same place by L. David Collins, president. Sixty-five candidates are expected to be added to the group, Collins said.

Doctors Go to Convention

At least four Chattanooga physicians will leave today to attend the National Medical association convention this week in Hampton, Va. Dr. P. A. Stephens is Tennessee vice-president of the association and a member of its commission for the eradication of syphilis. Others who plan to attend the meeting are Drs. L. L. Patton, W. J. Astrap, T. A. Kee and T. E. Taylor. Dr. Stephens said last night he expected the convention to discuss the question of socialized medicine which stirred the recent meeting of the American Medical society.

A night-blooming cereus plant at the home of Olivia Harris, 605 Houston street, blossomed last night for the tenth time and many residents of the neighborhood were attracted. The Harrises, Olivia and Grace, are pioneer citizens, having always lived on the tract on which they were born more than fifty years ago.

YOUTH CONGRESS ASKS

RICHMOND, Va., — (CNA) — An urgent request for the American Government to invoke the Kellogg-Briant Peace Pact, plan an embargo against Germany and reiterate the "belief of the American people in the peaceful solution of problems among nations," was forwarded to President Roosevelt by the Southern Negro Youth Congress this week.

National Organization — 1938

All-Southern Negro Youth Conference

YOUTH CONGRESS ENTERS LAST LAP

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—Six Communists had registered Saturday as delegates to the Second All-Southern Negro Youth Congress, which closes a three-day conference here Sunday.

James Ford, of New York, colored, who at one time was the Communist party's choice for vice president of the United States, revealed that there are several others attending the meeting who believe in the platform of the Communist party.

He declined to name these persons, but said some of them are colored. Ford said he came here to observe the Congress and report developments of the session to the "Daily Workers" in New York, one of the organs of the Communist group.

Asked what his reaction was to Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown's attack on Communism in her address Friday night at First Baptist Church, Ford said:

"She is confused as to the purpose and aims of Communism. We endorse the Southern Negro Youth Congress because we see in it principles that we stand for. The Communist party is for everything that the Negro Youth Congress stands for," he pointed out.

Ford said the Negro Youth Congress is a unity movement, seeking Democratic rights for the race.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, in her address Friday night, told the audience the way out for the Negro Youth of the North and South is not through Communism because the solidarity of the colored group is not strong enough to embrace Communism as it is today.

The white people registered as Communists are listed as Keneth McConnald and B. S. Wellman, of Chattanooga; Charlotte Loutner, West Virginia. The other registered Communist is Wallace H. Spradling, of Birmingham, Alabama. (His race was not listed.)

Officials Saturday had registered 349 delegates and observers, representing the States of Alabama Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland Missouri, Minnesota, Mississippi North Carolina, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia and Washington, D. C.

Tennessee with 192 delegates is first in representation. Virginia, home state of the youthful president of the Southern Negro Congress, stands second with 43. (Georgia has eight delegates here.) Sixteen white delegates took active part in the various panels sessions conducted Saturday. Two of the white delegates were appointed chairman of resolution group.

Taking active part in the panel discussions were Miss Helen Gray, Atlanta, who is vice chairman of the Congress, and Dr. Rayford Logran, of Atlanta University.

Discussed in the panel were the problems of education, job security, citizenship, marriage and home life, religion, culture and rural life.

Delegates attending the Congress represent various organizations of the South, including miners of Alabama and Tennessee. Five miners, three white and two colored, are here from Logan County, West Virginia.

Final panel sessions will be conducted Sunday morning at First Baptist Church, nine to eleven o'clock. An interdenominational religious service will be held, eleven-thirty a. m. to one p.m., reports and business sessions are to take place Sunday afternoon three to five o'clock.

The final big session will be held Sunday at the City auditorium with Dr. Rayford W. Logan, of Atlanta University; Miss Thyra J. Edwards, of the National Negro Urban League, the National Negro Congress. And Miss Pauline Redmond, of the Chicago Urban League, the principal speaker. Miss Helen Gray, Atlanta, vice chairman of the Negro Youth Congress will preside at this mass meeting.

Dr. Logan will discuss "The Quest For Democracy."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONGRESS LISTED

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(SNS)—Edward E. Strong, National Executive Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, which closes a three-day session here Sunday night, pointed out the major achievements of the organization Saturday night as:

1. Organization of 5,000 Tobacco workers in Richmond, Va.
2. Beginning of a Negro Community theatre, first of its kind in the South.
3. Establishment of Youth Councils in twenty communities.
4. Sponsoring of four tours which carried youth leaders into the states of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
5. Holding of youth leadership Seminars at Kings Mountain, N.C.
6. Distribution of 15,000 proclamations of Southern Negro youth.
7. Participation in outstanding gatherings of young people, such as model Youth Congress, National Council of American Youth Congress and the annual conference of the youth division of the National Negro Congress.
8. Support of the Anti-Lynching Campaign conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
9. Support of the National Urban League Vocational Opportunity Campaign.
10. Campaign on the Conquest of Social Hygiene.
11. Support of National Youth Bill.
12. Stimulating an interest among Negro youth in the culture of our people through the presentation of Roland Hayes, Eva Jessye Choir, radio speeches and participation in Negro History Week.

Edward Stone said: "The Southern Negro Youth Congress is a part of the traditions of the nation and of the South."

YOUTH LEADER INTERVIEWS THE PRESIDENT

Edward Strong Finds Him Concerned With Problems of Youth

WASHINGTON. — "The President of the United States is sincerely concerned with the problem of alleviating the distressing conditions of America's underprivileged youth".

This was the opinion of Edward E. Strong, national executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, after a 30-minute conversation with the nation's chief executive.

Strong was one of five outstanding youth leaders selected to discuss with President Roosevelt the American Youth Act and other legislation pertaining to young people, during the Youth Pilgrimage for Jobs and Education held in the capitol March 10, 11, and 12, under the auspices of the American Youth Congress.

The Pilgrimage attracted some four thousand young people from all over the country; approximately 150 of the delegates were colored youth representing a variety of organizations and institutions of learning.

Testify Before Committee

The activities of the Pilgrimage began on Thursday, March 9, when the Senate sub-committee on Education and labor started hearings for three days on the American Youth Act, a bill designed to increase federal aid to youth, which has been introduced in the House of representatives by Vorhees of California, and in the Senate by Senator Lundeen of Minnesota. For those three days the "pilgrims" were busy testifying before the committee, whose chairman is Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma.

The youthful lobbyists also visited their Congressmen to indicate that the young people "back home" are behind the Act, and that many who are in desperate need of aid are not reached by the present program of federal aid to youth. Many of the delegates who testified and waited on senators were young Negro men and women.

Strong, when questioned about the Pilgrimage and his interview with the President, declared that the prospects for immediate governmental action to improve the conditions of young people — and Negro youth in particular — are greatly strengthened.

"The President's Advisory Committee on Education has recently recommended measures for finding useful, remunerative employment for thousands of young people who are out of school and out of jobs, said Strong, "It has also included in its report definite proposals for the extension of educational opportunities.

President Approves

"President Roosevelt himself declared his concurrence with the report of his committee and his hearty approval of the progressive activities of American youth, Negro and white. It seems that the main necessity now is to have young people continue to bring pressure on their representatives in Congress in order to pass the legislation."

This meeting was the second time the youthful leader of the Southern Negro Youth Congress visited the President, and Mrs. Roosevelt promised to tell him a story about Haiti on his next visit.

The youth committee also conferred with other executive members of the government.

Other members of the committee included: William Hinckley, Chairman of the American Youth Congress; Joseph P. Lash, Executive Secretary, American Student Union; Abbot Simon, Legislative Director, American Youth Congress and Myrtle Powell, Public Relations chairman of the Business and Professional Women's Council, Y. W. C. A.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 15, 1938

NEGRO YOUTH FORM ORGANIZATION HERE

Headquarters Set Up by New Council, Outgrowth of Southern Congress

Permanent headquarters for a local council of the All-Southern Negro Youth congress, which met here April 1-3, were established at the James Henry branch, Y. M. C. A., at a meeting held last night. The meeting was called by B. Cortez Tipton, national vice-president.

W. E. Hogan, former executive secretary of the Henry branch, now head of the city's vocational training set-up for Negroes, was elected permanent chairman.

A. F. Seay, Joseph E. Smith Elementary school instructor, was elected vice-chairman; Jean Ivy, secretary; W. M. Jackson, chairman of the committee on education; A. M. Dickson, on religious activity; Alex Carney, on vocational training.

Walter D. Parks, president of the Young Negro Civic league, was elected chairman of the committee on citizenship; John L. Pitts, Jr., "Y" secretary, cultural development, and Herman Graves, chairman of the committee on better health and sanitation projects.

Graves immediately announced a resolution to be presented to the "proper local authorities" to "make the Negro waiting rooms in local railroad and bus stations cleaner and more sanitary."

The council will meet each week until all committees have begun to function and results obtained, it was decided.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 15, 1938

Youth Congress Organized Here

A branch of the All-Southern Negro Youth Congress was organized in Chattanooga at a meeting Thursday night and headquarters established at the James A. Henry branch of the Y. M. C. A.

W. E Hogan was named chairman; A. F. Seay, vice-chairman and Walter D. Parks, chairman of the committee on citizenship. Herman Graves was selected as chairman of a committee to secure better health and sanitary conditions for Negro citizens, and John L Pitts, Jr., cultural development.

Other officers elected included Jean Ivy, secretary; W. M. Jackson, chairman of the committee on education; A. M. Dickson, religious activity, and Alex Carney, vocational training.

The health and sanitation committee, headed by Graves, will present an immediate request to authorities asking that Negro waiting rooms located in local railway stations be cleaned up and made more sanitary.

National Organization - 1938

Southern Negro Youth Conference

Beware Of Communism

THE second annual meeting of the Southern Youth Congress met in Chattanooga last week-end. Several outstanding members, both white and colored, of the Communist Party, were present and exerted some influence on the gathering of young people. We are wondering the possible results of such influence.

Daily World 4-6-38 Atlanta Ga.

This same meeting was originally scheduled to be held in Atlanta this past February, but because the sponsors discovered leading Atlantans did not welcome it because of the communistic influence, the place was changed. Then too, the youth's objectives are largely an over-lapping or duplication of the young people's department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. So we ask why another organization?

Not only the times through which we are passing, but also the fundamentals of American democracy, as expressed in our constitution, preclude all appeals to ANY "ism" except AMERICANISM for the settlement of our difficulties. It is beside the point to argue that we have not our American rights and therefore must use any possible method to get them. People who argue thus are ready to flout all human history, human experience, and human psychology.

If we were in Russia PERHAPS we would be Communists. But we are in America, and if we would be OF America we must use AMERICAN methods to integrate ourselves into the body politic. Yet, integration is a cumulative process. It does not happen over-night, nor is it desirable that it should. Some of the best American minds are convinced that the early years of the Negro's political development was too hurried a process. Be that as it may, seventy-five years constitute a short period in the life of a race and, all things considered, we are not yet ready to reach that advanced stage in Communistic development where some of our best men and women must periodically face a firing squad to "purge" the country from people who dare think. In Communistic Russia, that meeting where these young people thought that they were thinking would have been an impossibility.

Again: we face a threat of facism. This is real and not imaginary. Already the administration at Washington has warned the country of the approach of this modern Moloch. If Negroes are KNOWN to be communistic in the American state and facism comes, he will be made doubly the "goat" of the facist regime, for a goat they must have to blame for the figments of their overactive imaginations.

This paper stands flatfooted for every right guaranteed every American under the Constitution. We believe that Negroes must keep up a continuous fight for those rights through registration, voting and representation in deliberative bodies of every political division of our country. Especially do we speak out for and endorse the free and full expression of youth. But we believe in the potency of Americanism to gain all of these things without that European claptrap which is a flat contradiction of human liberty in its fullest sense.

We are not unmindful of a single American inequality arising out of the abuse of democracy, but we are equally aware of those powers inherent in democracy to cure its own ills.

National Organizations - 1938

Southern Negro Youth Conferences.
6

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 2, 1938

LEADERS IN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS

—Times Staff Photo.

Workers in charge of the second all-Southern Negro Youth congress, which ends tonight, in a mass meeting at Memorial auditorium are (left to right), back row, the Rev. Dewitt S. Dykes, pastor of Wiley Memorial Methodist Episcopal church; Pauline Redmond, chairman of the Illinois Youth conference, and one of tonight's speakers; E. E. Strong, national secretary of the youth movement, and C. Columbus Alston, field representative; front row, Louis E. Burnham, southern field representative of American Student union; B. Cortez Tipton, local chairman; Helen W. Gray, national vice-chairman, and William F. Richardson, general chairman.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 2, 1938

Negro Problems Considered At Youth Conference Here

Delegates to the Southern Negro Youth Conference Saturday attended a series of discussions on Negro problems.

Summaries of the discussions and reports of the groups will be made at the final business session to be held Sunday at the First Baptist Church on East Eighth Street.

Panel sessions were held in the morning from 10 o'clock to 12:30 and in the afternoon from 2 to 5.

General sessions will resume Friday night at 7 o'clock, at which a discussion will be held on "Building the Southern Negro Youth Congress," with Lovies E. Gillian, chairman of the Norfolk Youth Council, presiding. The annual report of the executive secretary, Edward E. Strong, of Richmond, will be presented, to be followed by another discussion, on building the youth movement as it relates to the world youth congress, adult agencies, the youth leadership seminar, schools and a youth publication.

Final panel discussions will be held Sunday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. An interdenominational service at 11:30 o'clock will be conducted at the church by the Rev. Vernon Johns, minister of the First Baptist Church at Charleston, W. Va. Panel summaries, reports of Committees, resolutions and election of officers are scheduled for a business session to be held from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A mass meeting will be held in the auditorium Sunday night, at which Helen W. Gray, vice-chairman of the congress, will preside. Talks will be made by Miss Pauline Redmond of the Chicago Urban League, Prof. Rayford W. Logan of Atlanta University and Miss Thyra J. Edwards, national vice-chairman of the National Negro Congress.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 1, 1938

Negro Youth Conference To Draw 1,000

Delegates who came to Chattanooga Friday for the annual three day session of the Southern Negro Youth Conference which was to open at 8:15 p.m. were expected to reach more than 1,000 in number, according to an announcement by B. Cortez Tipton, local chairman.

Registration was held at headquarters in the First Baptist Church at Eighth and Douglas Streets.

Workmen have begun decoration of Ninth Street from Lindsay to Palmetto for the occasion. A special radio broadcast was presented.

The opening program will include the invocation by the Rev. C. A. Pell, pastor; singing of the Negro national anthem, presentation of a gavel by Raleigh Crumbliss of the Chamber of Commerce and greetings of welcome on behalf of the city by Mayor Ed Bass.

Talks scheduled include "The Renaissance of Negro Youth," by William F. Richardson, national chairman; "The Road Ahead," by J. Harvey Kerns of the Cincinnati Community Chest, and "What Price Freedom," by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Palmer Memorial Institute. The meeting will begin at 8:15 o'clock, and will be held at the church headquarters.

A Sunday mass meeting will be held at the Memorial Auditorium, at which Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Atlanta University, Thyra Edwards, Negro social workers, and Pauline Redmond of the Chicago Urban League will speak.

Business and panel sessions are scheduled for Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning.

National Organizations - 1938

Southern Negro Youth Congress

CHATTANOOGA IS HOST CITY FOR MEETING

Call 2-11-38

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown Issues Call to Young People

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Dr. Brown Speaks

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Along with Dr. Brown other leaders of southern thought have expressed their interest in the coming conference. The announcement for the conference is being sent to youth groups and adult agencies concerned with young people.

Many Endorsers

The congress has been endorsed by 50 of the south's outstanding citizens, among whom are, P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Cy W. Record, University of Texas; Martin L. Harvey, president of the Christian Youth council of North America; Bishop A. P. Shaw, Mrs. Henry C. Bryant, member of the national board of directors of the Y. W. C. A.; J. Harvey Kerns, executive secretary of the Little Rock Urban league; Dr. Robert N. Brooks, editor of the Christian Advocate; William N. Jones, columnist of the Afro-American; Dr. Alain Locke, of Howard university; Rev. Miles Mark Fisher, minister White Rock Baptist church; Miss Olive M. Stone, professor of sociology at William and Mary college; James Weldon Johnson, professor of Literature Fisk university· Ira De A. Reid, professor Atlanta university; Gordon B. Hancock, professor sociology Virginia Union university· John Gandy, president Virginia State college; and Mrs. Irma Neal Henry, North Carolina WPA.

Deals With Problems

The program at the conference will deal with the major problems of Southern young people. The eight panels will be concerned with the following topics: Marriage and home life; citizenship; economic security; culture, religion; education; agriculture; and building the All-Southern Negro Youth congress. The panels will be led by specialists in each of the fields.

Citizens of Chattanooga are enthusiastically preparing for the convening of the conference. Their attitude was expressed by Mrs. E. L. Adams, president of the Christian Youth council of Chattanooga, in a letter to the Richmond officer of the Southern Negro Youth congress. Mrs. Adams stated in part, "I am assuring you the entire force of the Christian Youth council of Chattanooga.

"We are very anxious to be of service in any way possible for the advancement of the Negro youth .... The Negro Youth of Chattanooga is thinking in terms of advancement these days and while they are in this state of mind, this conference that will convene within a few months from now will make them more determined to fight for equal rights not only in voting and education but in every phase of life where the Negro has or ever will dare to invade ....

"Again, allow me to assure the heartiest cooperation that has ever been accorded any movement fostered in the city of Chattanooga."

Prepare For Second All-Southern Negro Youth Conference To Be Held In Chattanooga, April 1-3

Call 2-19-38

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Meeting In Chattanooga April 1, 2, 3

Plans Nearing Completion; 1,000 Youths Expected

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Two features of the conference will be the Knoxville College Choir which will render several numbers especially prepared for the conference program, and the Virginia State College Verse Speech Choir. The Knoxville group will be directed by Prof. Norvell C. Fitzpatrick, and the Virginia State group will be directed by Prof. David W. Cannon, Jr.

Final preparations for the 1,000 delegates who are expected to attend the conference moved rapidly forward as the Chattanooga arrangements committee of one hundred redoubled their efforts during the past week. The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce voted an endorsement of the conference and secured the City Auditorium for the closing youth mass meeting on Sunday evening.

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WELCOMES YOUTH

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Hundreds of delegates have already been elected to the conference. Richmond is carrying an automobile caravan of fifty young people. One hundred delegates from North Carolina have been elected. Delegations from Texas and Oklahoma are being organized. Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee will send five hundred delegates. Young people from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, and Louisville have arranged to attend the conference. Other states to be represented are Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Florida.

LEADERS ON PROGRAM

Many of the nation's outstanding leaders will share in the conference program. Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, J. Harvey Kerns, Pauline Redmond, William F. Richardson, Rev. Vernon Johns, and Thyra Edwards are among the speakers.

The eight topic for the conference panels are: Marriage and Home Life, Job Security, A Program for Negro Education, Christian Youth Builds a New World, The Southern Negro Youth Congress, Rural Youth, Culture Youth's Common Heritage, and Citizenship. Expert leaders have been secured for each panel.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 13, 1938

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Beginning today and throughout the coming week tags will be sold by the girls of the school in an effort to raise funds for financing the event to be held at First Baptist church, East Eighth street, expected to draw 1,000 delegates from all over the south.

Indorsements from A. M. Pennybacker, executive secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A.; Mayor E. D. Bass, Commissioners T. H. McMillan, R. M. Cooke and Eugene Bryan; Arthur V. Snell, chamber of commerce secretary; Judge L. D. Miller. Recreation Director Ed Hargraves, E. Y. Chapin, Z. C. A. Patten, Judge Will Cummings and other prominent citizens, were announced Friday from local headquarters of the congress at 124½ East Ninth street.

Panels Held Sunday.

The first of these panels will be held Sunday at the Y. W. C. A., 839 East Eighth street, Phyllis Wheatley at 4 p.m. The subject, "Marriage and Home Life," will be handled by Dr. W. O. I. Byrom, Negro woman physician, assisted by the Rev. L. J. Flemister. Others to speak on the committee arranging for the meeting. He left for its second session. It Negroes, Pearl High and Fisk univerized in Richmond, Va., in sity, where he invited delegates. 1937. Representatives of Tipton also announced that culture, nizations in southern states Job security, rural Negro youth, edu- thern Negro Youth congress the A. and I. State School for A. Hogue and A. F. Dixon. addresses before the student bodies of ers. nbus Austin, representative with local leaders during the precon- hmond headquarters. has ference panels next week.

Negro churches and ministers' organizations, civic leagues, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups, through Myrdene Eddings, chairman, assisted the local committee, have arranged for "preconference panel discussions" during the week. At 2:30 p.m. at the James A. Henry was organized February, 1937. Representatives of Negro women are members. Y. M. C. A., East Ninth street, a discussion on "Citizenship" will be led from

National Organizations - 1938

Southern Negro Youth Congress

6 6

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Chattanooga Times
March 10, 1938

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Myrdene Eddings, chairman, assisted by Dr. W. O. I. Byrom, Negro woman dentist; R. Davis and Ruth Bonham. Negro organizations have arranged At 2:30 p.m. at the James A. Henry are members. at 4 p.m. The subject, "Marriage The Southern Y. M. C. A., East Ninth street, a discussion on "Citizenship" will be led from

NEGRO YOUTH CONFEREES

—Times Staff Photo.

Left to right are Dr. Mattie Coleman, principal of the Colored State School for the Blind and president of Women's Work of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church; Mildred Callahan, 18-year-old blind stenographer and musician of Memphis, who will serve as official stenographer for the Negro youth meeting; the Rev. C. A. Bell, pastor of the First Baptist church, where the sessions will be held through Sunday, and E. E. Strong, national secretary of the Southern Negro Youth congress.

Today's Program

The Southern Negro Youth congress will devote the day today to panel discussions, opening at 10 o'clock this morning and continuing through until 5 p.m.

Places of meeting and leaders follow:

"A Program for Negro Education"—Basement of First Baptist church; chairman, William T. Brown, Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C.; discussion leader, Louis E. Burnham, field representative, American Student union.

"Job Security"—Second floor, Masonic hall, 413½ East Ninth street; chairman, Elywn W. Midgett, director of recreation, Durham, N. C.; discussion leader, Columbus C. Alston, field representative, Southern Negro Youth congress.

"Citizenship"—K. of P. hall, 425½ East Ninth street; chairman, Carl Martin, chairman, Winston-Salem Youth council; discussion leader, James E. Jackson, Jr., member, national council, Southern Negro Youth congress.

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 2, 1938

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Need of Jobs, Security for Race Held Out as Topic of South-Wide Congress

BY JASPER T. DUNCAN

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The mayor was introduced by Dr. W. A. Thompson as "the mayor of all the people of this city," following the opening of the meeting by B. Cortez Tipton, local chairman, who was presented with a gavel from the chamber of commerce by Raleigh Crumbliss, associate executive director.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. C. A. Bell, pastor of the host church. An address on "The Renaissance of Negro Youth" by William F. Richardson, national chairman of the movement, was the keynote that expressed in brief the aims and purposes for the local gathering of the 500 delegates who have already registered for the week-end meet.

Search for Facts Emphasized

"We are the Negro youth of the south whose forbears have striven and suffered to create the wealth and beauty that crown our lands today," he said. "Not many years ago such a gathering as this could only be brought together by some means of social entertainment, but we are here today because of great sacrifice to exchange opinions and search for facts and ways and means on vital problems that concern us as a people and this nation.

"For the Negro youth of this south we must find jobs, and we must secure equal pay for equal work. This is a fundamental need for us. Joblessness and underpay are the arid soils from which spring such spectres as, the death and hope of vision; the stifling of natural talents and aptitudes; crime and delinquency.

"We cannot forget our inward and solemn pledge to strive continuously to be regarded as men and women, and not as inferior creatures deserving only an inferior status.

"The world today is calling on its youth. The world tomorrow depends upon the youth of today," he declared.

Kerns Is Speaker

J. Harvey Kerns, secretary, division of Negro welfare, Cincinnati Community Chest, speaking on "The Road Ahead," said: "The road ahead calls for freedom of thought, conviction and emotion. Only as you become free can you have the ability to set free the speech and emotions of those who are repressed. On the road ahead Negroes have met and will continue to meet new competition. Negro youth who formerly competed with white youth for apprentice jobs now find themselves competing against Negro and adult white workers as well.

"The FERA in 1935 found that Negroes lost jobs twice as fast as whites during the depression, and were finding others twice as slowly," he asserted. "Negro workers not only must know the value of organization, but must do as other workers—organize among themselves for efficiency on a specified job, regularity and dependability at work, health and good physical condition and intelligent initiative as the job demands it."

The high light of the meeting was the address of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins-Brown, who spoke on the subject, "What Price Freedom."

Dr. Brown is a graduate of Wellesley college, Massachusetts, and Harvard, and is the founder and president of Palmer Memorial institute, Sedalia, N. C.

"He who would be free, himself must strike the first blow," she told her audience. "Nobody gives anybody anything, nowadays. But first of all, we must face the truth about ourselves, and stop dealing in platitudes, declarations and vain resolves. We as a racial group must find out our weak points and where our strong points are, and apply our hearts and efforts to working these out."

She said the Negro must sense his position as a minority group, and "deny as we may, the fact is not obliterated that we are still living in a white man's world. We have helped to make it through our labor and other contributions, but he still owns it. Our problem is to try some way to prepare better and come into our share."

Another point, Dr. Brown emphasized was that the Negro "must arrive at a certain racial philosophy in regard to this whole problem and think things through."

"We hear of no instances of Negroes today spending evenings thinking things through. There are plenty of evenings of bridge, jazz, swing and the whatnots that are only passing materialistic fancies, but none contributing to thought, solidarity of purpose and unity of ideals," she said, and added "the train to the land of freedom is not an express, nor is the method of travel by high-powered airplane, but a slow-moving freight that stops at every back door."

Turning to the matter of prejudices within the Negro racial group, the speaker asserted that there can be no freedom for one unless there is freedom for all. "The Negro must realize that in his struggle for rights, freedom and opportunity, his entire group must rise. The alleged highbrows must realize that the alleged lowbrows of the group are human entities and constitute the biggest part of the problem of which we complain, and for which we seek solution."

Must Have Patience

In calling attention to the fact that it takes time for the evolution and development of any race in an economically and politically changing world, she advised Negro youths to be patient. "Build for your children," she said, "these things you and I want do not happen overnight. If you believe they do, ask the Jews, they know."

There must be self-denial and sacrifice of present joys for future gains. "Remember, we are a poor people, and if we invest in substantial channels the money we spend in showmanship and petty frivolities, it will go far toward attaining the goal we hope for our progeny. As it is, the Negro today buys what he wants and begs for what he needs.

"I am for participation and integration in all affairs of the communities in which we live. And until the young Negro learns the value of paying his poll tax and casting his vote, regardless of numbers, he is no citizen.

Against Communism

"I believe in democracy. I believe in our democratic form of government even if I do not agree at all times with those who administer its affairs, but I want the youth of my race to know that I do not believe in communism, whatever it is, and its preachments do not lead the way out to the freedom they seek."

The school Dr. Brown heads she founded thirty-six years ago, and named it after Alice Freeman Palmer, one-time president of Wellesley college, whose protegee she was in her youth. During the years of her educational work in the south among her people, she has raised $1,500,000 for Negro education, and "developed a school of leadership in music, drama, art and the dignity of labor valued at $500,000.

"I left my mother at the point of death to come here to Chattanooga to tell southern Negro youth to press forward, prepare, be sacrificial, vote, work hard, but don't be foolish," she concluded.

Decorations have been placed on business houses on East Ninth street in recognition of the meeting, and panel discussions will be held today.

Adoption of resolutions and findings of committees will be made Sunday afternoon and an interdenominational service held Sunday morning at the First Baptist church. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Vernon Johns, of Charleston, W. Va.

Sunday night addresses will be delivered at Memorial auditorium by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history, Atlanta university; Pauline Redmond, director, youth department, Chicago Urban league, and Thyra J. Edwards, internationally known social worker.

Miners Attend Congress

Five miners, three white and two colored, from Logan county, West Virginia and North Carolina arrived in Chattanooga yesterday morning as delegates to the southern Negro Youth congress.

They are Melvin Triolo, secretary of the Logan Industrial union; Ray Parker, U. M. W. A., Local 5855; Carl McCoy, Amherstdale, white, and Lewis Dorsey, Local 5855, and Charles Rice, of the Industrial Workers' organization, Local 773, colored.

"Any government that is for the

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NEGRO YOUTH CONFEREES

—Times Staff Photo.

Left to right are Dr. Mattie Coleman, principal of the Colored State School for the Blind and president of Women's Work of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church; Mildred Callahan, 18-year-old blind stenographer and musician of Memphis, who will serve as official stenographer for the Negro youth meeting; the Rev. C. A. Bell, pastor of the First Baptist church, where the sessions will be held through Sunday, and E. E. Strong, national secretary of the Southern Negro Youth congress.

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Today's Program

The Southern Negro Youth congress will devote the day today to panel discussions, opening at 10 o'clock this morning and continuing through until 5 p.m.

Places of meeting and leaders follow:

"A Program for Negro Education"—Basement of First Baptist church; chairman, William T. Brown, Shaw university, Raleigh, N. C.; discussion leader, Louis E. Burnham, field representative, American Student union.

"Job Security"—Second floor, Masonic hall, 413½ East Ninth street; chairman, Elywn W. Midgett, director of recreation, Durham, N. C.; discussion leader, Columbus C. Alston, field representative, Southern Negro Youth congress.

"Citizenship"—K. of P. hall, 425½ East Ninth street; chairman, Carl Martin, chairman, Winston-Salem Youth council; discussion leader, James E. Jackson, Jr., member, national council, Southern Negro Youth congress.

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